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LADIES WHO LOVE DANCING, OR

A COLD RECEPTION.

(In a letter from Bernard Benumb, Esq.)
Edited and Punctuated by R. B. PEAKE.
Sir,—It is doubtless a matter of congratulation to you as well as to your humble servant that the weather has undergone a change; that the *sixth* London winter has at length broken up. My object in addressing this letter to you is, that some of your young lady-readers may, on perusal, reflect on its contents, and the matter of my *discontent*, and have some pity on their poor fathers. I own myself by nature of a chilly constitution, and have the happiness to be the male parent of no blooming daughters, notwithstanding I am considered to be an "old woman" by some of their acquaintance. They, indeed, are impertinent young xcombs, in white satin stocks, kid gloves, and tert leather boots, and who can warm themselves five minutes by the intellectuality of dancing the Cellarius." Sir, the eighth of February last was the coldest day and night in my recollection. It was that sort

of weather that if you applied your handkerchief to your face you would expect to find your nose in it. In a moment of incautious overweening affection I had permitted my daughters Georgiana and Matilda to accept an invitation to a dance given by a lady acquaintance, and promised, I own, rather frigidly, to accompany them.

On that never-to-be-forgotten evening I postponed dressing myself until the last moment; in fact, I dined in my comfortable wadded morning-gown, and took a forty winks' nap in the hopes of adding a little serenity to my features; but oh! how I mentally execrated the chilly change of apparel! I was wretched! It was far otherwise with my girls, who, poor dears, had suffered so dreadfully from colds that they had not been able to go to church for the three previous Sundays, but who had recovered in so marvellous a way for this especial occasion that it did one's heart good to behold them.

Down stairs they came, dressed light as gossamer, in thin figured silk hose and shoes, bare arms and necks; with a strong north-easterly wind, driving snow, and the thermometer down below the point of freezing the spinal marrow.

Well, I had exchanged my warm wadded gown for a short-tailed dress-coat, and there was as much perceptible difference in my feeling as a ram must experience after shearing, only that sheep are never shorn in the winter.

Alas! the chilling blast, as I handed my daughters into the carriage (carriage!), a clarence from the nearest cab-stand, a mile and a half distant. We ought to have had a fly, . . . but a fly could not exist in such weather. I shuddered as I seated myself, and thought of Parry, Franklin, and Ross.

It was so cold that I am certain our carriage must have had a *north* pole. There undoubtedly was no *spring* to it. The ill-fitting doors presented as many draughts as a run on a banker's, only *ours* were not returned. I remained silent, but my teeth chattered.

The gleaming of the gaslights on the snow gave an unearthly glare to the streets through which we passed; and, when a chemist's mysterious, but gaudy, shop window shone forth into our cab, with its green bottle of fluid, my Georgiana and Matilda looked like two spirits of the frost. Nevertheless, the dear girls rattled on in the clarence as to whom they might be likely to meet, whether



THE FEMALE AMERICAN SERENADERS—(SEE NEXT TAG.)

it was probable Captain Brownsby might be of the party, whether waltzes, quadrilles, or polkas would preponderate. How my daughters kept their lingual organs thawed I am at a loss to conjecture; but when they inquired "if I was cold?" my affirmative was decidedly frozen up on its passage.

At length we arrived at our destined house, wherein was to be given the entertainment, and I assisted the dear girls out as well as I could, considering that I had a desperate attack of the shivers. The party was to be a large one, and, the drawing-rooms of the tenement not being sufficiently spacious to accommodate the expected number of the guests, some back premises had been fitted up as a *salon de bal*. To arrive at these we had to cross a cold passage, constructed with matting, over the yard, the clammy damp of which penetrated my corpulence to that degree that I felt I was turned to tallow. Well, a large warehouse had been converted into the ball-room; but as this had, apparently, not been occupied for a considerable period, the chimney, in which a fire had been ignited, emitted such an offensive volume of thick smoke, that it was voted, *nem. con.*, that the ignition should expire of itself. The consequence thereof was that the windows of the warehouse *dansante* were compelled to be opened, admitting the chilling gale! I was like the unfortunate traveller described in Thomson's "Seasons":—

"On every nerve
The deadly Winter seizes; shuts up sense:
And, o'er his inmost vitals creeping cold,
Lays him along the snows a stiffened corse,
Stretched out, and bleaching in the northern blast."

I made an essay to reach the fireplace, and, seizing the poker, desperately attempted to stir up the cold remains of the embers, when I was repulsed by the mistress of the mansion exclaiming, "Dear sir, you will choke us with smoke; have pity on our marabouts;" and she sent one of the waiters to disarm me of the poker. I sat down, but my nearly skirtless coat gave me no protection from a frigid cane-bottomed rout-seat, all holes, with an individual draught through each! I now tottered out in the almost hopeless notion of finding an apartment with a fire in it, and, turning to the left, encountered a mass of great-coats, paletots, and cloaks, belonging to the musicians, and which were all an inch thick in unmelted snow. In the meantime the dancing commenced, and, however the motion of the figure might have operated on the vitality of the young ladies and their partners, every time they whisked past me dashed a fresh current of cold air into my face. I, nevertheless, continued to look on and draw my countenance into what I intended for a pleased and placid smile, but I was afterwards assured by my dear girls that I looked like a grinning knocker. The first set of quadrilles over, the lady-dancers began to fan themselves all around me, until I actually shuddered, and, whilst I was meditating on what sin I had committed that I should be so punished with chilliness, one of the attendants brought me—an ice!! I was about to drop it, but my Georgiana gave me an imploring glance; so I was forced to snatch the saucer and spoon, and pondered on the means of being enabled to "take the chill off it."

I now availed myself of a vacant chair in a corner near the door, and several cold lady-wallflowers hemmed me up. I was too much impregnated with cold politeness to speak to them, but soon discovered that I was much worse off than ever, for through the aperture of the hinges a draught of frozen air insinuated itself behind my ears that I verily thought would cut my head off; it blew into inconceivable confusion the remains of white whiskers still remaining on my cheeks, and kept them fluttering in the breeze. I implored a servant to go and see if a window was open on the staircase we had ascended; he was good enough to inform me that I was quite right in my conjecture, but his mistress had ordered the window to be put wide open, because the camphine-lamps would smell so unpleasantly. There I was, blocked up by the cold ladies (icebergs), and helplessly exposed to the pitiless raging blast. I here felt certain that vital warmth was gradually forsaking me, my blood being as chilled as that of a Doggerbank cod-fish.

Yet I contrived to hear one impertinent young fellow ask another dandy "who I was?" The reply, "He thought I was 'no great shakes,'" which, indeed, was anything but truth. Several chilling hours added to my congealment, until at length we were summoned down through the damp-matting passage to a cold supper. The fowls were deadly cold; the sandwiches frozen crisp; the salad a Siberian morass; the blanc mange, Mont Blanc without St. Bernard; the very moulds of jellies shivered. I applied a glass of wine to my lips, but the glass became musical, tinkling against my front teeth; the wine saturated my frill, and trickled behind my shirtpin. I was here again

seated with my back to a window, so I endeavoured to wrap myself (that is, my lower extremity) in the window-curtain, and to fold the damask around me; but, alas! one unlucky movement brought down the brass rod, rings, and curtain, and precipitated the brazen verberna ornament to the pole into the innermost depths of the trifle.

This untoward event caused considerable confusion, and the lady of the mansion looked very coldly at me as being the unhappy cause, and I expected a *curtain* lecture; while my dear daughters Matilda and Georgiana glanced all manner of wavs, and would not acknowledge their father.

The younger females now rose, and I entertained hopes that this *snow-ball* was about to thaw and separate. It was in vain that I motioned to my girls that it was quite time to go home and go to bed (oh, how I longed for my warm bed!); no, they would not see me, but returned to the dancing saloon, where the ladies had a romp by themselves. Another half-hour was passed in the proposition of silly toasts, and worse speeches in returning thanks. Then the men went up again, and recommenced the eternal and idiotical Polka. I was positively ashamed of my young countrymen, and should have blushed for them if I had not been so cold.

At last, "Sir Roger de Coverley" was called for. I congratulated myself that I should soon be at liberty to retire. No—they danced Sir Roger de Coverley for one hour, and I was an unwilling *spectator*.

To crown all my miseries, when we were actually about to depart, and went below to put on our wraps, we made the fatal discovery that some ingenious persons had surreptitiously entered the hall and back parlour and carried off every cloak, great-coat, pelisse, and mantle!

I can write no more—the bare thought of that dreadful discovery paralyzes my fingers.

My daughters read your paper. This will meet their eyes.

Your humble servant,

BERNARD BENUMB.

P.S. Instead of its being denominated a Bal d'Hiver, it should have been called a Ball de Shiver! or it may be designated a

BAL D'HIVER,

otherwise

A Snow-Ball

described by BERNARD BENUMB, Esq., formerly Major in the Coldstream Guards, and late Consul at Chili.

THE FEMALE AMERICAN SERENADERS.

In our illustration of this novel and amusing *troupe* of sable divinities an exact representation of their appearance whilst performing is given. Their names are Cora, Woski, Yarico, Womba, Rosa, Miami, and Jumba.

Cora, who possesses much musical ability, both as a singer and as a performer upon the celestina, is seated in the centre, and acts as president of "the seven stars." Yarico has a really fine contralto voice, and uses it with discretion. Woski is a soprano of fair compass and great clearness—we mean voice, not complexion; the other four take but little share in the *solis* parts, but perform their choral duties extremely well.

These dark specimens of the fair sex made their first appearance in England at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, on Easter Monday, where they caused a vast sensation. On the 16th of April they honoured Liverpool with a visit; and on Wednesday, the 21st instant, they appeared, as noticed in our last, before a London audience, at the St. James's Assembly Rooms (late Crockford's), in St. James's-street. Ever since that date they have performed twice a day. The morning performance takes place at half-past two; the evening exhibition at half-past eight. Their programme is divided into three parts, six pieces in each part. Were we to particularize any of the eighteen pieces, we should certainly mention "Flora May," "The Phantom Canoe," and "Who's dat knocking at the door?" The last of these is highly amusing as sung by the Liston of the party—pretty funny, plump little Jumba. In case we have made a mistake in the name, we mean the young beauty who plays the castanets with so much satisfaction to herself and amusement to the audience. There is one thing we must find fault with, and that is—not the beauteous *belles*, but the brazen bells. They should not be again used until tuned in accordance with the pitch of the celestina. They must have proved very painful to the ears of Bedford, Barker, Balfe, and Rodwell, all of whom we saw in the room. Mr. Wright, of the Adelphi, was also present, but we are not quite certain about the delicacy of that gentleman's tympanum. Amongst the fashionables we recognised Lord Foley, Sir Bellingham Graham, Sir George Wombwell, Lord Macdonald, Lord Liverpool, the Marquis of Donegal, Mr. J. Holmes, the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, Colonel Wylde, Sir W. M. Stanley, Captain Ongley,

Captain Peel, and General Osborne and family. The seats are covered with rich yellow satin damask. We mention this that our fair readers may be in no apprehension of soiling their dresses, as they sometimes are in the private boxes of one or two theatres we could mention.

JENNY LIND AND MR. BUNN.

The following letter from Mr. Bunn to Jenny Lind has just been published:—

"Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, April 19.
"Mademoiselle,—Up to the present moment your arrival in England, the losses occasioned me by your violation of the contract you entered into with me are unrepaired, and the misrepresentations under which I have suffered remain unrefuted; the result of my long and expensive journey to Berlin to effect the engagement you there signed ending thus far your being the gainer of a princely income from another theatre, and I the complete victim.

"Without any motive but the proper vindication of my rights, without doing any injury, or committing any offence to others, I have been mercilessly assailed week after week by the adherents of that theatre, and the common privilege of self-defence altogether denied me.

"It is true that towards the reparation of the losses you have offered me £2000, and that, as respects the pecuniary question between us, I have accepted that offer; but as it was, and is, of moment to me in the cause of your repudiation of your engagement with me should no longer be misrepresented, I require you, in my letter of the 16th of last month, to sing three times at this theatre. You have not answered my letter, and I beg, therefore, to say that, in order to prove to you this proposal was not a merely interested one, I will be satisfied, instead of those three representations, with your written assurance that you are not deterred from appearing on the Drury-lane stage by any other motive than the one assigned in my letter of October 17, 1845, wherein, on asking me to cancel our agreement, you offered me ample indemnification should you ever appear at her Majesty's Theatre.
"I make this final proposal to restore our former good understanding, to avoid further litigation, and to dispense with any more public discussion,—of course without prejudice.

"I have the honour to be, Mademoiselle,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"Mademoiselle Jenny Lind." "A. BUNN."

NAPOLÉON'S MARSHALS.

I. DROUOT.

France has lost one of her brightest ornaments in the person of Drouot, who died March 24, in Nancy, his birthplace. In the long career of the illustrious general, from the commencement of the Republican wars to the battle of Waterloo, in the midst of honours as well as persecution, in the restlessness of a military life or in the calmness of old age, he was by turns a hero, a great citizen, one of the most noble examples of bravery, devotedness, of firmness, and of resignation.

Napoleon first distinguished Drouot in Egypt. In 1801 he appointed him Colonel-Major of Foot Artillery of the Imperial Guard. At Wagram and during the Russian campaign, General Drouot fully justified this distinction, and acquired for himself new honours. Appointed General of Brigade and Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, he rendered the greatest services to the army in the campaign of Saxony, and by his judicious command of the artillery contributed not a little to the success of the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and of Hanau. In the glorious campaign of Nangis, Drouot showed a bravery and a skillfulness which well merited the encomium which Napoleon bestowed on him. St. Helena, who said, "That there were not officers in the world who could equal Murat in command of cavalry or Drouot in that of artillery."

Drouot followed Napoleon to Elba, and he was not there fear to testify that devotedness which he no longer could be taxed with the name of flattery. He was greatly against a return into France, the Emperor persisting in it, Drouot embarked with him, and from Antibes to Paris commanded the *avant garde*.

At Waterloo, under the walls of Laon, after a fatal defeat, in the Chamber of Peers, as well as on the borders of the Loire, Drouot showed heroic perseverance, inaccessible to grief and discouragement. Being one of the victims of the proscription of the 14th of July, 1815, Drouot instead of flying, boldly offered his life to the judges, and even made himself their prisoner. Such nobleness of character, with a defence of loyalty and dignity, terminating with the words, "If you think my blood will restore tranquillity to France, my last moments will be sweet," disposed some of his judges to vote in his favour: three were for his death, and voted for his acquittal. He immediately returned to Nancy, and, faithful to the cause which he followed, constantly refused the many honours which were offered to him. When the standard under which he had so gallantly fought was



turned to France, he accepted for a short time a command, and then retired into private life. Napoleon was not a greater advocate for the military talents of Drouot than for his virtues. Drouot," said he, "is a man who would live as contented with forty sous a day as with all the wealth of a sovereign; his morals, his probity, his simplicity, would have done him honour even at the time of the Roman Cincinnatus." The life and death of Drouot have confirmed this opinion. The Emperor, having left him by his will the sum of a hundred thousand francs, he distributed it among the poor; he only thought of the sufferings of others, and found in the simplicity of his tastes, and the austerity of his mode

of life, resources which permitted him to exercise his charity. Drouot possessed only his pension, which he still divided with the needy; and, when he found the arrears absorbed, he sold the coat and the epaulettes which he had worn at Waterloo, to relieve a person who implored his assistance.

Let us add, that in his will he left strict injunctions that his funeral should be conducted without any pomp; that no military honours should be bestowed upon him; and that his remains should be buried in the cemetery near his father and mother, bakers, at Nancy, with this inscription only on his tomb:—"ANTOINE DROUOT, General of Artillery, born at Nancy, January 11, 1774: died

to the real intentions of Abderrahman, whose cautious and perfidious policy, encouraged by the unwise concessions of our diplomatic agents, is divided between hatred to us and apprehension of Abd-el-Kader. In all probability the Emperor of Morocco, in urging on Bou-Maza, had a double object in view—to raise up a power in opposition to that of the ex-Emir, and cause injury to us. His projects have not succeeded, thanks to the energy of our soldiers and the ability of their chiefs. But these admissions of Bou-Maza are a curious page to add to the history of the treaty of Tangiers."

SPAIN.

General Soler has been relieved from the command of the garrison of San Sebastian. His daughter is one of the ladies in waiting upon the Queen of Spain, and both received their appointments from Queen Christina.

General Van Halen, who followed the fortunes of Espartero into exile, has received permission to return to Spain. He arrived recently at Bayonne from Paris, en route to Madrid. During his sojourn in that capital he was under the necessity of maintaining his family by manual labour.

The Count de Castellar left Bayonne last week for Madrid, on a mission from the Infante Don Enrique to the Spanish Government, concerning the marriage of his sister with that prince, who is now with the fair betrothed in Rome.

A letter from Rome of the 15th ult. states that, according to the canonical laws, the Pope will, perhaps, be compelled to bless Don Enrique's marriage with Mlle. de Castellar; that the Holy See has already come to a resolution on the subject, which will be shortly published; and that, in all probability, the marriage will be soon solemnized, despite the perplexed Spanish Minister at Rome, who would have his Court previously consulted.

PORTUGAL.

The *Ecco Popular* publishes the official intelligence of the Queen's forces under General Casel having abandoned the province of Tras-os-Montes, thus leaving the two most wealthy and important provinces of Portugal in the hands of the junta, the towns of Valença, Chaves, and the castle of Viana excepted. This, to-

gether with the possession of the provinces of Alemtejo, or the Algarves, is a proof that the national and constitutional cause is likely to triumph. There is every reason to expect a break out at Coimbra, which must place Saldanha in a serious dilemma.

PRUSSIA.

His Majesty the King of Prussia had, on the 22nd ult., laid before the Diet at Berlin the proposition for a new law, which probably will cause the most important and interesting debates in the course of this session. The object of the law is to abolish the tax at present in force upon flour, or rather all kinds of bread-stuffs and butcher's meat (*Mahl und Schlachtalever*), into a kind of personal or head tax, for the poorer classes, and an income tax, somewhat like Sir Robert Peel's, for the more wealthy ones.

The proposition for this important law is in a few words as follows:—

A. All people who can prove that their income, from whatever source it may be derived, is below 400 thalers (about £60), are exempted from the income tax, and divided into three classes, each paying a monthly tax of from about five to twenty pence.

B. All people possessing an income above 400 thalers, from whatever sources it may be derived, are subjected to the income tax, and are divided into two classes—

1. Those who derive their income from property, either in real estate, public funds, shares, or any other capital, have to pay three per cent. per annum of their income.

2. All persons deriving their income from their own earnings, such, for instance, as public officers, as well as military officers from the grade of a captain, manufacturers and merchants, are to pay two per cent. per annum.

C. The only total exemption from paying any income tax whatever is made in favour of princes, counts, and all members of the upper house.

Letters of the 22nd, from Berlin, communicate the following details of the *émeute* on the previous day:—

"The *émeute* is said to have begun in this way. A woman went to the market of the Gendarmes, and bargained for a small measure of potatoes. Finding the price too high, she made use of insulting expressions to the tradesman. He retorted in the same style, and a quarrel ensued, in which, according to custom, all the people in the market took part. A large mob soon collected, and threatened the potato-seller, who sought refuge in a baker's shop. The crowd followed him there. This frightened the baker, who, not knowing the cause of the assemblage, fancied that the people had come to pillage his shop. He, therefore, deemed it prudent to throw bread to them. This unexpected distribution gave the rioters, whose numbers had become very considerable, the idea of forcing other bakers to give away their bread. This they did; and after having exhausted the stocks of the bakers they visited the shops of the dealers in other provisions, and compelled them to act in a similar manner. During all the evening the markets and provision shops in different parts of the town, and especially in König Strasse, were given up to pillage. Detachments of gendarmes and cavalry were sent to the spots in which the disturbances were greatest, and several encounters took place between them and the people. It is stated that from 20 to 30 men and 40 horses were injured, some of them severely. The street lamps were smashed, and some windows in the palace of the Prince of Prussia were broken. On the morning of the 22nd, assemblages of people took place in the streets, but squadrons of cavalry soon dispersed them. The director of police issued a notice forbidding, under pain of imprisonment, any assemblage at night-fall. At night order appeared to be re-established. Some people believed that political matters had something to do in creating the disturbances; but the general impression was that they were solely caused by the excessive dearth of food, and the consequent misery of the people. Since 1835 there have been no riots at Berlin, and those that took place at the King's fête in that year were not so serious as that which has just occurred.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

REPORTED FALL OF VERA CRUZ.—The New York packet-ship Ashburton and the Boston packet-ship Mary Anne both arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, the latter with papers from Boston to the 6th, and the former with papers to the 9th. Their contents are important, furnishing us with a detailed account of General Scott's operations at Vera Cruz, as communicated in his despatches to the American Government at Washington. Accounts are also given of more fighting between the American and Mexican armies in New Mexico, in which the latter, according to the American authorities, sustained another defeat, and a further loss of 2000 men.

In a despatch dated Cape Washington, March 12, General Scott narrates the operations of the investing army, and states—"In extending the line of investment around the city the troops for three days have performed the heaviest labours in getting over the hills and cutting through the intervening forests—all under the distant fire of the city and castle—and in the midst of many sharp skirmishes with the enemy. In these operations we have lost in killed and wounded several valuable officers and men. Among the killed I have to report Brevet Captain Alburdis, of the United States 2nd Infantry, much distinguished in the Florida war, and a most excellent officer; he fell on the 11th inst.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, of the South Carolina Regiment, was badly wounded in a skirmish the day before. Two privates have been killed in these operations, and four or five wounded."

On the 14th the general reports—"The enemy con-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following respecting the Arab chief Bou-Maza:—"Our correspondent at Orleansville sends us some curious details concerning the capture of Bou-Maza. This celebrated agitator of the Ouerensis and the Dahra set out on the 1st for Tener under escort, by Marshal Bugeaud's orders. He is to embark there for Algiers. He is accompanied by M. de Romans, orderly officer to the Arab office of Orleansville. Captain Richard, head of the police of Orleansville. Bou-Maza, it appears, heretofore, killed in an ambush, had made the most desperate efforts to escape the French troops. But he was at last pressed so warmly that he was obliged to hide himself by day amongst rocks, and at night wherever he could find an asylum. One evening he arrived amongst the Ouled-Jounes, a tribe formerly powerful, but nearly ruined by the war. His horsemen were tired and himself worn out. Some Arab amongst the tribe of the makhizen of Orleansville had been a moment recognised Bou-Maza and surrounded him. If he offered to resist, he was a dead man. He determined on a course which saved his life. He said to the French officer in command, 'I am tired of the war; the French have conquered. I am tired of the war; the French have conquered.' He was then taken to Orleansville to all appearance in command of the detachment, as he still guarded his arms. When, however, he was taken before Colonel St. Arnaud, that officer ordered him to place on the table his sabre, his pistols, and his pistols, loaded with eight balls, which he did. It is now certain, from the admissions of Bou-Maza himself, that this adventurer was put forward by the powerful sect of Mulei-Abd-el-Kader, a secret society, whose chief resides in Morocco. There can be no doubt at present of the connivance of the Emperor of Morocco in the elevation of this personage, whose family was hitherto unknown, but who belongs to the famous tribe of the Dress of Morocco. These important facts may enlighten us as

tinues the fire of his heavy guns upon our line of investment, but only from time to time, and without effect, so far as has yet been reported. At this moment our attacking parties, by brigades, are engaged in driving in the enemy's posts and skirmishers, so as to clear the space between us and the city, and to enable our reconnoitring officers to note well the intervening ground. I sent in this morning, by flag of truce, my answers, herewith, to the Consuls of France and Spain, residing within Vera Cruz, accompanied with printed safeguards for both, as well as for the Consuls of Great Britain and Prussia, although I had not heard from either of the latter two. I do not know whether there be any other consul in that city."

It would appear from the correspondence of a later date that the operations of the investing army had been obstructed by adverse weather.

(From the *New York Sun* of April 6.)

WASHINGTON, April 5, Eight o'clock P.M.—Passengers who came on this afternoon in the mail-boat say, that as they were leaving Charleston an agent came running down to the boat and hallooed to them that a vessel had just arrived, bringing intelligence that Vera Cruz had been taken, after a desperate resistance, with a loss of 800 on our (the American) side.

Another account states that, during the night of the 12th of March, a reinforcement of 800 Mexicans had succeeded in making their way into the city, and that the Mexicans were speaking confidently of being able to defeat the Americans.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—By private letters from Carr and Pondate, Cincinnati, arrived by the packet, we have the accounts of another battle in New Mexico. Two thousand insurrectionists were routed by Captain Morris's command, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded; the accounts are from St. Louis, of the 29th ult. Latest news had just reached by express from Santa Fé. The date of the battle is not given; but it occurred, it would seem, on the heel of the last dates from Santa Fé.

The news of the assassination of Governor Bent is fully confirmed. Twenty-five other Americans fell at the same time.

COURT.

Her Majesty and her Royal Consort are expected at Osborne-house in the course of next week. The royal visit will not be prolonged beyond three or four days, it being solely for the purpose of giving directions in reference to the new buildings in progress on the estate. The royal family are expected to revisit the island in the month of June for a lengthened period. The works are progressing rapidly; the roof is already on that part of the new palace which, when finished, will form the main or centre of the royal residence; that portion of the building which has been occupied by the royal family is merely the western wing to a very large and extensive palace, which, when complete, will be worthy of the name of a regal residence. The works will give employment to many mechanics for years to come; in fact, none in the neighbourhood need ask for work with the fear of a refusal.

Sunday was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Alice, paid a visit of congratulation to her Royal Highness at Gloucester-house. The Royal Duchess also received visits of congratulation from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. During the day many of the nobility and gentry called at Gloucester-house and left their names.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, second son of the Emperor of Russia, is shortly expected to arrive in this country. M. De Berg, Chief Secretary of the Russian Legation, has already left town for Berlin to meet his Imperial Highness and conduct him to London. His Royal Highness the Duke of Ostrogothia, third son of the King of Sweden and Norway, is expected at Portsmouth in the course of this month. His Royal Highness, who will arrive there on board the Swedish frigate *L'Eugenie*, will proceed to London to pay his respects to the Queen.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury return from Paris in the course of the ensuing week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Alexandrina Vane are expected to arrive at Holderness-house early next week, from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Queensberry and Lady Georgiana Douglas intend to pass the spring at Lisbon, for the improvement of the marchioness's health.

We understand that Mr. Frederick Dundas, M.P. for Orkney, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss Gore, daughter of Lady Grace and the late Sir Ralph Gore, Bart., and sister to the present Sir St. George Gore, Bart.

We understand that a marriage is immediately to take place between the Lady Alexandrina Vane, the highly accomplished daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and the Earl of Portarlington.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and family are expected to leave Stafford-house on Monday next, for Trentham-hall, to meet Lord and Lady Blantyre and family, who have left Erskine-house, *en route* for the south. The Marquis of Stafford sailed on Tuesday from Cowes, in his lordship's yacht, the *Ondine*, on a cruise.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford are expected to arrive in town early next month, from Curraghmore.

The Countess of Minto had a *soirée* at the family residence in Eaton-square, on Monday evening. Amongst the company were—the Rev. Mr. Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Frederick Elliot, Miss Elliot; Mr. William, Mrs., and Miss Russell; the Misses Coles, Duchess of Bedford, Mr. and Lady Louisa Anger, Mr. and Miss Richardson, Mrs. Rutherford, Lady Elizabeth Gore and Lady Georgiana Romilly, Mr. and Mrs. Frances Stoner, Sir Charles and Lady Adams, Mr. and Miss Adams, Sir E. Colebrook, Mr. Swinton, the Misses Pepys, Lady and the Misses Antrobus, Mrs. Gibson Craig, Lady Stratheden, the Misses Campbell, Lady Rosebery and the Ladies Primrose, Mr. Mills, Lady and Miss Parke, Lady Seaford and the Misses Hardy, Mrs. and Miss Murion, Sir John and Lady Harrington, Mr. Romilly; Mr., Lady Mary, and Miss Stanley; Sir Frederick and Lady Nicholson, Lord Anson, Mr. Augustus Elliot, Mr. Robertson; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Elliot; Mr. William Elliot, Miss Locke, Sir Franklin and Lady Lewis, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Miss Hobhouse, Miss Bouverie, Miss Balfour, Mr. and the Misses Granton, Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg, Colonel Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Lady and Miss Canning, Mrs. and Miss Stanley; Mr., Lady, and the Misses Capel, Lady Frances and the Misses Cole, Mrs. John Lark, Mr. Grey, Lady Blanche Balfour, Lady Theresa Lewis, Lady Morley, Lord Barrington, Mr. Buchanan; Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Granville; Mr. Miles, M.P., &c.

The Duke of Manchester's youngest son, Lord Frederick Montagu, has entered the army as ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has issued cards for a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday next.

The Marquis of Headfort has taken a mansion in Chesham-place for the season.

The Marquis of Abercorn has arrived at Dudley-house, on Baron's-court.

The Countess of Elgin arrived in town on Friday evening from Lambton Castle, and in about three weeks her ladyship will leave this country for Canada. The countess is at present staying with Earl and Countess Grey, at their mansion in Belgrave-square.

The marriage of the Marquis of Sligo, and the Hon. Ellen Sydney Smythe, daughter of Viscount Strangford, will take place early in the ensuing week.

The Earl and Countess Spencer received at dinner, on Wednesday, at the noble earl's mansion in St. James's-place, the Earl of Radnor, Earl and Countess Grey, Mr. and Lady Katharine Cavendish and Miss Cavendish, Mr. Byng, &c.

Earl Granville, Master of the Buckhounds, and the Countess Granville, had a dinner and evening party on Tuesday evening, at their mansion in Bruton-street. On Wednesday evening the noble earl also received a distinguished circle at dinner. The guests included the Duke of Bedford, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, &c.

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan received a distinguished circle at dinner on Wednesday evening, at the noble earl's mansion in Portman-square.

Lord John Russell gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening, at his mansion in Chesham-place, to a circle of his supporters in the lower house. The guests included Viscount Duncan, Mr. Dennistoun, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Aldam, Mr. David Barclay, Mr. Bellew, Sir William Clay, Captain Hatton, Sir John Easthope, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Forster, Sir Robert Price, Mr. Phillpotts, Sir George Strickland, Lord Marcus Hill, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Tancred, Mr. Thorneley, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Twiss on Wednesday entertained at dinner the Earl and Countess of St. Germans and Lady Louisa Eliot, Lord Brougham, Lord Robertson, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Wilde, the Baroness de Rothschild, Lady Shelley, Sir William Abdy, Mr. William Bathurst, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Albert Smith, &c.

The officers and private gentlemen of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms dined with the Standard-bearer of the corps, Mr. Matthew Wyatt, at his residence in Hyde-park-square, on Wednesday evening.

The Comde de Montemolin was on Tuesday entertained by the Court and Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, at a grand banquet, given expressly in honour of the illustrious prince, at their hall in Foster-lane.

The marriage of Gustavus Lambart, Esq., eldest son of Gustavus Lambart, of Beau Pere, county of Meath, Esq., to the Lady Frances Conyngham, second daughter of the Marquis Conyngham, will shortly take place.

Lord De Mauley left town on Wednesday evening for the Viceregal-lodge, Dublin, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his brother, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sunday was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early at Buckingham Palace to pay a visit of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also paid a congratulatory visit to her Majesty and her royal consort.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen gave a juvenile party on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, in celebration of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Viscountess Barrington, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Baroness de Speth, arrived at four o'clock.

The nobility and gentry who had been honoured

with invitations arrived at four o'clock at the Palace. There were present Madame Van de Weyer, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ormonde, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Desart, the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, the Countess Spencer, the Countess of Morton, the Countess of Morley, the Viscountess Emlyn, Lady Lyttelton, Lady Robert Grosvenor, and Lady Susan Murray, and the Earl of Dunmore, accompanied by the juvenile members of their respective families.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with their august visitors, entered the library, where the juvenile guests had assembled, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice.

Mr. Spratt had the honour of exhibiting his marionettes: and Mr. Henry Barnard had the honour of attending, and performed appropriate music on the pianoforte.

The Hungarian instrumental vocalists, Messrs. Weiss, Zorer, Schwartz, and Grunzwag, had also the honour of performing for the gratification of the illustrious party.

Refreshments were afterwards served in an adjoining saloon. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance on the terrace, in front of the library.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the Philharmonic Concert with their presence in the evening.

The Queen, attended by the Hon. Miss Kerr and the Hon. Miss Cavendish, took an airing in an open carriage and four on Tuesday. Major-General Wemyss attended on horseback.

Lord John Russell and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the amateur performance at the St. James's Theatre with their presence in the evening.

The Queen held a levée on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, with the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite in four carriages, escorted by a party of the Life Guards.

Her Majesty's ball on the 14th of May is to be in full dress.

We understand that it is the intention of her Majesty to give two state balls and two concerts this season, at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice Maude Mary, honoured Drury-lane Theatre, to witness a morning's performance of Mr. Hughes's splendid stud in the grand spectacle of "The Desert."

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, &c.

ARRIVALS.—Lord and Lady Algernon St. Maur, from Maiden Bradley, Wilts.—Lord and Lady Abinger, from Ostend.—Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, from the Earl of Camperdown, from Bath.—The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and family, from the Continent.—The Countess of Ellesmere and the Ladies Egerton, from Hatchford-house, near Cobham.—Viscount Melbourne, from Brockley-hill, Herts.—The Countess of Tankerville and Viscount Ouseley, from Paris.—The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, from a continental tour.—The Earl of Kingston, from Mitchelstown, castle, near Cork.—The Earl and Countess of Rosebery, the Ladies Louisa and Anne Primrose, from Warrenwood, the noble earl's seat in Hertfordshire.—The Earl and Countess of Kinnoul and Lady Sarah Hay, from a continental tour.—Viscount and Viscountess Beresford, from Bedebugry-park.—Lord and Lady William Powlett, after a residence of nearly two months at Bath.—Lady Willoughby d'Eresby and the Hon. Miss Willoughby, who have, during the winter, been resident at Brighton.—Lord and Lady Dacre, from the Earl of Ellesmere's, in Belgrave-square.—The Earl of Ilchester, Viscount Stavordale, from Melbury-house, Dorset.—The Hon. Otway and Mrs. Graham Toler, at the Countess of Norbury's, 34, Belgrave-square, from the Continent.—Baron and Baroness de Rutzen and family, from their seat in Pembroke-hill.—Lady Knatchbull and family, from Mertham-hatch.—The Slade and family, from Montys-court.—Monsieur le Comte de la Sparr, from Vienna.—Madame Bercke and family, from Paris.—Ralph Barnes, Esq., from Exeter.—Goring, Esq., from Sussex.—The Rev. Mr. Fardell and family, from Leamington.—Rawson, Esq., and Mrs. Rawson, from Halifax.—Caisey, Esq., and Miss Caisey, from Peloso, from the Continent.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsa.—The Right Hon. Henry Ellis, from Paris.—Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart.—Mrs. Mitford, from Milton Castle, Morpeth.—James Dunlop, Esq., and Mrs. Dunlop.—F. Anderson, Esq., and party, from Edinburgh.—Mr. and Mrs. Gregson, Esq.—D. and W. Buchanan, Esqrs.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and family.—Lord St. Vincent, from Meaford.—Jervis, from Westdean, near Brighton.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hagart, from Bontaskin, near Falkirk, N.B.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. and Miss Canning, for Harrogate, Gloucester.—Lady Poore, for the New Forest.—The Hon. Colonel Cathcart, for Leamington.—J. Cruso, Esq., for Brighton.—J. G. Walker, Esq., for Brighton.—R. Openshaw, Esq., for Brighton.—Sir Edward Poore, Bart.—W. Leach, Esq., for Manchester.—Colonel Dickson and R. C. Jenkins, Esqrs., for Beachley, Chepstow.—Colonel J. Lawrenson, for Ireland.—The Earl of Glasgow, for his seat, Kelburn-house, N.B.—Rufus Prime, Esq., for America, with despatches from the British Government.—His Excellency M. de Titoff, Ambassador from Russia to the Ottoman Porte, on a tour through France and Italy, on his way to Constantinople.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ELLA.—WHIGS AND TORIES.—The Whig of to-day may be described as the Tory of yesterday. The ladies of England take much less interest in politics than their French neighbours, unless among the higher classes, where political events are closely allied to social aggrandizement. Nevertheless, we have just received a missive from one who would prove, to use his own words, that all ladies love the Tories. "It is," he says, "very evident that the portion of our fellow-citizens encourage through life a decided preference for Tories, and indulge in no mistakes."

antipathy to the Whigs. We will view them in this respect in their conduct—first in courtship; and secondly in matrimony. In courtship no language but *am-a-tory* will suit; or, if that should, *pro tem.*, be dispensed with, it must still be *commend-a-tory*. Anything like a *condemn-a-tory* sentence would instantly break the connection. When married, and mothers of hopeful boys, they will insist on sending them to a *prepar-a-tory* school; and, if the system of instruction be *explan-a-tory*, situation *san-a-tory*, everything else *consol-a-tory*, they will turn round to their husbands, and, with a bewitching *concili-a-tory* smile, urge them not to be *dil-a-tory* in the matter; say that it would be *crim-in-a-tory* to delay sending their boys to such a *conserv-a-tory*, the directory of which is so promising, and which in all respects seems to be a *repos-i-tory* of all good. They will further urge that the *history, oratory, &c.*, taught at school are quite *compens-a-tory* for paltry gold!" A.J.P. A SUBSCRIBER.—Piccadilly.

A. H. will observe that her wishes have been attended to. The invention is both useful and elegant.

G. W. B.—We have filed the address, and, if an opportunity should occur, will forward a line on the subject.

EMILY.—Attar of Roses is an essential oil obtained in India from the petals of the *rosa centifolia* and *sempervivens*; for this purpose a cask or glazed earthen jar is filled with the rose leaves carefully separated from the calyxes, and spring water poured in just sufficient to cover them; the vessel with its contents is then set in the sun for two or three days, and taken under cover during the night. At the end of the third or fourth day, small particles of yellow oil will be seen floating on the surface of the water, which in the course of a week will have increased to a thin scum; this is taken up by a little cotton tied to the end of a stick, and squeezed into a small vial.

ARISTARCHUS.—What would our correspondent have? Does he not remember the remarks of Goldsmith as to the folly of any set of rules in the attempt to suit the public taste? And what does the profound Dr. Watts say? "Those writers and speakers whose chief business is to amuse or delight, to allure, terrify, or persuade mankind, do not confine themselves to any natural order; but in a cryptical or hidden method, adapt everything to their designed ends. Sometimes they omit those things which might injure their design, or grow tedious to their hearers, though they seem to have a necessary relation to the point in hand: sometimes they add those things which have no great reference to the subject, but are suited to allure or refresh the mind or ear. They dilate sometimes, and flourish long upon little incidents; and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of the theme. They omit things essential which are not beautiful; they insert little needless circumstances and beautiful digressions; they invent times and actions, in order to place everything in the most affecting light; they place the first things last, and the last things first, with wondrous art; and yet so manage it as to conceal their artifice, and lead the senses and passions of their hearers into a pleasing and powerful captivity."

REPLY OF A SILENT SUITOR.—Mr. Editor,—Allow me to say a few words in reply to the venerable monitress who hits so hard at the "Silent Sutor." Where the intent is only for a morbid excitement and *pour passer le temps*, I admit that such conduct merits the gravest censure. Circumstances, however, may alter the case. I feel myself a silent sutor; yet am I silent from far other causes than our venerable friend suggests. I am silent, though I love truly. I am silent, because I am not in a position to marry; and, therefore, I dare not seek a pledge from the girl I love, which might (however it would destroy my peace) interfere with her happiness. Oh! no, bid not the young and beautiful garb burns a love as fervent and holy as e'er gleamed in the breast of man; that love is not made the sport of babbling words and treacherous tales. The eye cannot be dead, the heart will not be still. True love may be known otherwise than by "word of mouth." There is a love which would sacrifice all personal happiness, and e'en see the loved one in a rival's arms, rather than bring her to a home deficient of all, save love and desolation! Then, for Heaven's sake, teach not the trustful to suspect. Believe me, 'tis far more easy to deceive by the tongue than by that garb which the heart assumes.—I remain, sir, AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER AND A MAN.

MARIA B.—We could hardly have supposed it possible that any circle of religionists could so indulge a morbid and most presumptuous sentiment such as that described. Our correspondent may be assured that the heart which listens to such outrages upon sense and true religion is not in the right place. Scripture holds out no warrant for any such expectation; and it would be well for those who give way to such opinions to look to their "walk" in faith and duty in a world where death is in the midst of life, rather than unprofitably speculate upon "days of judgment."

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The suggestion shall not be lost sight of.

HARRIET.—We see nothing in our fair correspondent's last note to alter our previously-expressed opinion, except, indeed, that we regret to find some discrepancy in the statement of facts on comparing the two notes.

GRACE.—Stanley: Vincent: Lloyd; or Leaver.

JEET referred to. As to the other matter—the most proper time for sending the bridal present is on the day preceding the wedding-day.

RECEIVED.—A. W. M.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the evening mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

POLITICAL VIEWS OF THE LITERARY CHARACTER.

In the present dearth of public events, and of matters calling for argument, we may not inaptly take into consideration a subject which has been handled by a contemporary in rather a novel and, we think, a very uncalled-for fashion. We allude to the *Literary Character*, as suggested by the death of the late Sir Walter Scott. The writer in

question makes the demise of an individual who was himself not even remotely connected with letters a peg on which to hang a series of strictures on the assumed worldliness of the great novelist. Now, although we do not in any way approve of merely adorning a tale by the disinterment of the frailties or vices of great men who have passed from this mortal scene, yet we might pardon it, with a view to point a moral. But in the instance before us there appears to be no aim whatever. The main allegation resolves itself into this, that the second Shakspeare took advantage of his popularity to become rich, in order to establish a family as well as a name. Was there any harm in this? Was it not, on the contrary, a high virtue, in a country whose Government RESERVES NO HONOURS, NO EMOLUMENTS, NO SPECIAL DISTINCTIONS, NO TITLES, for literary men?

Who, we should like to know, is to care for the literary man if he cares not for himself? He may have delighted and improved his generation, and yet die in the streets, contemned, shunned by those who have no title to their riches beyond the accident of their inheritance, and treated with infinitely less humanity than a maimed dog, by those who represent the country which he honours! And yet, in the face of this, we are told that the literary man is to throw overboard all the common considerations of mankind; all tenacity to comfort (luxury would, of course, be a crime in him) and provision for those near and dear to him. He is to waive all considerations of pecuniary reward—to blow bubbles in lieu of counting guineas—and satisfy himself on an empty stomach that posterity will amply make up in fame for the sordid injustice of to-day!

Did Sir Walter Scott, let us ask, write any the worse for requiring to be paid for his labours? The converse would be nearer the mark. And, because the novelist failed in a printing speculation, was he on that account rendered more culpable for his honest accumulations prior to that event? And because his son, having no turn for literature, rose to a very respectable rank in the army, are the accumulations, the speculation, and the failure to be united into a charge of worldliness? We not only do not take the corollary for granted, but we honour the Magician of the North for his efforts, by all honest means, to make the profession which he had adopted less a walking-stick than a staff.

In conclusion, we have one little piece of advice to give to those engaged in literature. You are not esteemed, you have not the provision, you do not hold the rank, which is your RIGHT; and this right you will never possess until you are more earnest in your vocation, more united as a body, and less disposed to crawl, where you ought to soar!

THE MOHOCKS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY; OR A PLOT DISCOVERED.

Our Clubs and Associations are "Legion"; we have Odd-Fellows, Foresters, Bucks, Lumberers, and others bearing names equally difficult of interpretation; but all are, we believe, praiseworthy fellowships and deserving of support and encouragement. Some hundred and fifty years ago there were assemblages for purposes of evil, just as those named are for the promotion of social good; and among the most notorious were the "Mohocks." It was little to be expected that a race so long defunct would be resuscitated at a time like the present, when society, through the medium of the Press, institutes so close a watch upon itself. Such, however, is the fact; and be it, therefore, the office of the Press to dig up these dragon-teeth, and so annihilate the crop. The following letter will explain this "Plot discovered":—

"I believe you will give me credit for a tolerably sharp perception, with, at the same time, an air of considerable simplicity—qualities which you may probably observe would fit me admirably for a spy. I must accept the railery in good part, for I have lately, though innocently, been enacting such a part to admiration. The other evening I took a late cutlet at a sort of hotel not a hundred miles from the Haymarket, and, while discussing a moderate and not indifferent half-pint of port, the coffee-room was suddenly honoured by the irruption of a set of six individuals—all well dressed but most unmistakable blackguards. Amidst abundance of oaths, slang, and affected grandeur—wine, whisky, cigars, &c., were ordered, and the puffing and brewing progressed fast and furiously. About the same time a gentleman, as quiet in manner as in dress, with large but hand-

some moustaches, entered the box immediately contiguous to mine, and became absorbed in his sherry and a newspaper. The Council of Six eyed us both attentively, and appeared to be perfectly satisfied as to our innocuousness, for the leader uttered not inaudibly, some epithet of unqualified contempt. They then began to confer on the business which united them, but in a language of which I was mainly ignorant. *Argot* may be very different from French; but I am quite sure that our metropolitan slang is of the two a more distinct and more mysterious jargon. I, however, heard enough to convince me that something desperate was on foot; and imagined it might be a wholesale burglary, since the promoters designed to bribe a certain A. 6 with from twenty to fifty guineas. This having been decided on, the party soon after rose up and left, leaving me to my cogitations. I was more than half inclined to proceed at once to Scotland-yard, and put the commissioners in possession of what I had gleaned, when the gentleman with moustaches observed to me, 'Rather a suspicious company that!' 'Very,' I remarked. 'Can you guess their object?' 'Rather!' he rejoined knowingly. 'You are,' he continued, 'acquainted with Inspector *—, formerly captain in the 140th?' 'He is a very old friend of mine.' 'I am delighted to hear it,' he replied, 'and to acknowledge my satisfaction in person.' 'But,' said I—'Ah!' he returned, 'you allude to my luxuriant moustaches—ha! ha! you see what gum-water can achieve!' He then deliberately stated:—'*These men belong to a gang of above two hundred, who, well dressed, but armed with staves, are to howl a welcome to JENNY LIND on her first appearance at her Majesty's Theatre! Their object is to make it impossible she should be heard, to create another kind of O. P. row, to throw the theatre into confusion, and so to empty pit, gallery, and boxes of all but the banded ruffians to whom they belong.*'

"I thus put you in possession of a secret of which the timely revelation may be productive of no little benefit, by arraying public opinion, and effectually too, on the side of order and justice, to say nothing of gallantry and the non-desecration of a temple dedicated to High Art. DELTA."

FINE ARTS.

SCULPTURE.—A statue of Eve after the Fall, called "Il Pentimento," by Rinaldi, has been placed in Mr. Graves's house, Pall-mall, by its owner, Lord Brabazon. The expression and form are both excellent. It is Lord Brabazon's intention, if any sum be left *à propos* of this statue, which is shown with the 'Neapolitan Boy' and the 'Portia,' it shall be applied to the relief of the distressed Irish. We hope this hint at charity will be acted upon.

PICTURES.—"To gaze at pictures is the first amusement of childhood. Before the untutored tongue can lisp the rising thought, the dimpled finger is pointed to the gaudy colours arranged expressly to attract infantine attention. Pictures are particularly useful in the instruction of youth, from the lively impression which they convey to the imagination, and that impression will probably be not only more prompt, but more lively and permanent than any that can be communicated by speech. The parents and masters of families would do well to hang in the apartments allotted to their children representations of graceful forms, and of noble actions. Then, instead of bare walls, or unmeaning patterns of form, their rooms would be hung round with thoughts!"—"Painting," by Sir J. Page Wood.

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—May.

2 S	4 Sund. aft. East.	Deut. 6; Acts 28	Deut. 7; Rom. 1
3 M	Invent. of Cross	1 Kin. 10; Mat. 1	1 Kin. 11; — 2
4 T	Sat. rises 248 mo.	— 12; — 2	— 13; — 3
5 W	— 14; — 3	— 15; — 4	— 16; — 5
6 T	St. John Evang.	— 16; — 4	— 17; — 5
7 F	— 18; — 5	— 19; — 6	— 20; — 7
8 S	Easter Term ends	— 20; — 6	— 21; — 7

LAST QUARTER, 7th, 10 h. 49 m. aft.—SUN rises at 4 h. 24 m. and sets 7 h. 20 m.

Men of humour are always, in some degree, men of genius; wits are rarely so, although a man of genius may, amongst other gifts, possess wit, as Shakspeare.

It is related that, in the night which preceded the battle on the heights of Abraham, General Wolfe and his army, who were sailing down the river St. Lawrence in the dark, were saved from defeat by the readiness of an English officer, who replied so skilfully to the challenges of the French sentinels, that they mistook our troops for a French detachment, and suffered them to pass. The historian remarks that discovery at that moment would have been the total defeat of the army. Thus we see that a British army was preserved, a glorious victory gained, and Quebec and all Canada secured to England, because an Englishman had learnt to speak French well. "Knowledge is power."

RAILWAY PILGRIMAGES.

BY BASIL SHAND.

IV.

The bewilderment, if not terror, of Scott, in his new and unaccountable elevation, was not less than it had been during his antithetical position in the prison at Rouen.

Here we were chariotted like Roman emperors amidst the applause of an enthusiastic populace—for what?

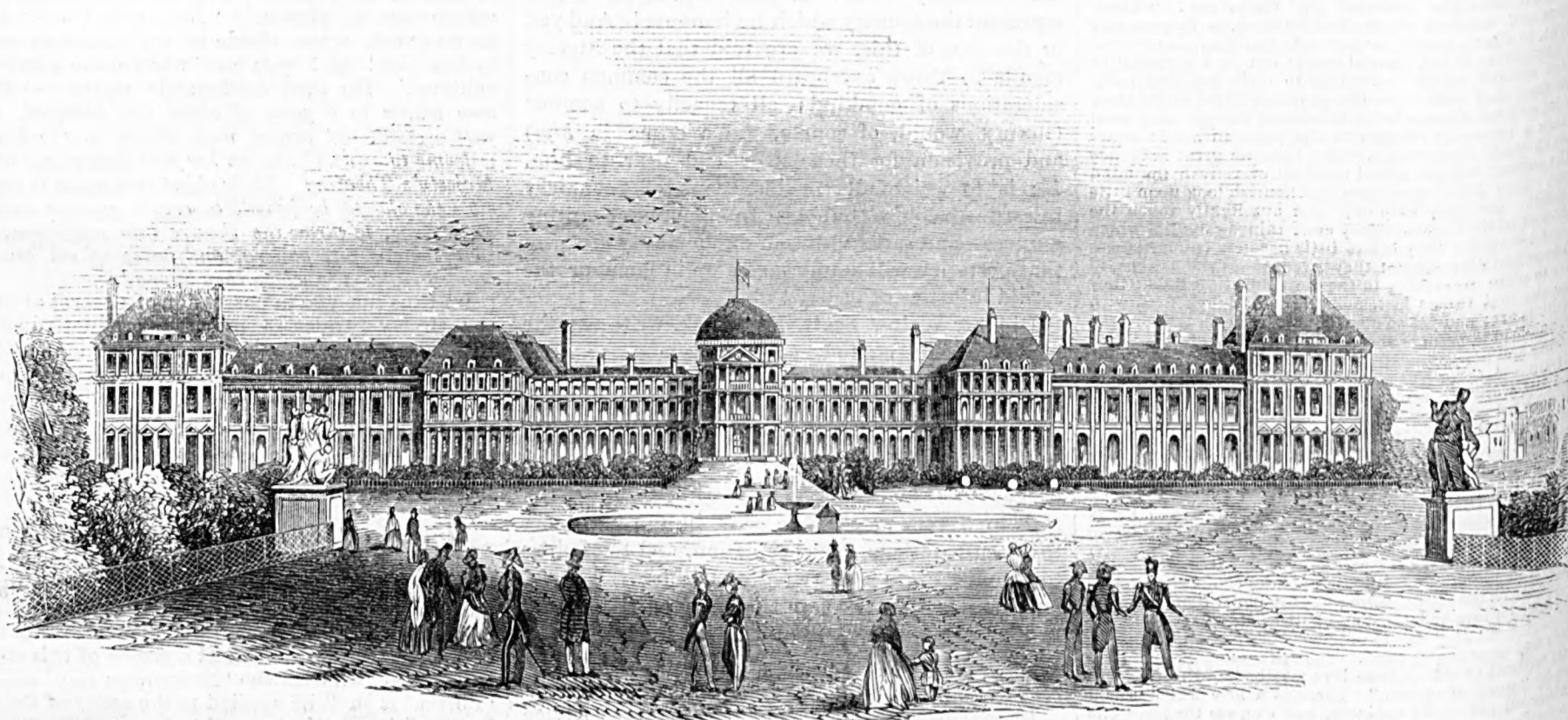
We knew not, and had not, the means of asking. At length, however, I, who somehow or other preserved considerable composure through all this, and was alive to any indication of the real state of the case, heard the word "COAB-DAYNE!" passed from mouth to mouth, tacked to a vote of Anglo-French "for *ev-air*!" "Ah!" thought I, "the murderer's out at last! and Scott has become the hero of the League!" I had previously urged him to get "on his legs" and bow in return for so handsome a national reception; and, as he was only too happy to take my advice in any shape or way, he obeyed to the letter, and, in a spirit worthy of an anti-corn-law legislator, acknowledged the honours done to him—his bows and grins being as unintermitted as those of a Chinese (china) mandarin. I saw, however, that this must

not last much longer; for I knew that of all crowds a Parisian one was the vainest—and the most furious when once its *amour propre* was wounded. I had read stories enough of innocent gentlemen being torn to pieces, or brought up, short, to *La Lanterne*, amidst the jests of this frisky yet cruel multitude, and I had no mind to run a similar risk. I did not consider martyrdom to be my *forte*; therefore, taking a couple of napoleons, I slipped them into the driver's hands, and bade him turn sharply down the first street to the right, and gallop with all his might. He agreed very politely, but subsequently muttered something in his own tongue about our being "Droll beasts" we "English." This was not complimentary, but, as it all fell to the account of the Manchester Dictator, my pride was not hurt; and, moreover, I was now only solicitous to draw my own head and Scott's from the lion's mouth of a French mob. The driver did as desired; and whether from consternation, or what other feeling, I know not, but the people began to follow, too late. Further, I led them such a zig-zag dance, much to the amusement of our *cocher*, that at length we were completely beyond their reach. I explained to the driver that my friend disliked such demonstrations of popularity, and would prefer, if the *grand nation*

desired it, meeting his friends in the Champ Elysées rather than in a narrow street. Besides, great men, as well as others, required rest; and, as *mon ami* also, to whom I spoke, had just made most extraordinary exertions, I hoped he would accept of two more napoleons wherewith to refresh himself at the *cabaret* opposite until we returned. When we did so he could drive us to our hotel in the Rue de la Paix. We had an immediate errand in the neighbourhood. Thus set free, Scott and I lost no time in reaching a stand of *fiacres*, into one of which we incontinently jumped, and ordered the driver to proceed to the Hotel Bedford, Rue Ste. Honoré. Our luggage had been left behind, but that we easily obtained afterwards, through the kindness of the hotel-keeper, who was an old acquaintance of mine. Next morning found us both in excellent spirits, and most heartily did we laugh at the "Cobden" adventure: Scott declaring that, in future, he should have no fear whatever, provided only I was near, to turn disaster into merriment.

"But in the event," said I, "of my being separated from you in this strange land?"

"Ah! now, my dear Shand, do not propose the possibility of so fatal a measure: I say fatal, for I am palpably doomed, *here*, to perpetual mishap. How is it that I, who in Capel-court am remark-



THE TUILLERIES.

able for self-possession, lose that quality all at once after simply crossing the channel?"

"Why," I rejoined, "I can only account for it by supposing that the horrid madman in the train to Folkestone exerted some mystical and mesmeric influence over you."

"If I thought so," observed Scott, growing a little pale, "I should be the most miserable of human beings. Surely the grasp of such a wretch cannot be supposed to be analogous to the bite of a mad dog?"

"A sort of moral hydrophobia you mean? Umph! you *did* feel the effects of that cold bath at Boulogne with something more than common poignancy."

"Now you mention it, I recollect certain sensations I never before experienced; but no more of this 'an you love me.' Let us to the Boulevards."

I confess, to my shame, that I occasionally amused myself at the expense of my friend's nerves, but really without suspecting that any new disaster could, after so many within so short a space of time, await him. Nor did I imagine that his strolling to take a solitary lounge in the vicinity of the Tuilleries—the Château, as it is familiarly termed—would bring about an affair so serious as that which I am about to relate. A woman was at the root of this—as beautiful as an angel and as graceful as a princess; so at least Scott (whose susceptibility to female charms we have already witnessed) described her; and, if the solitary morning walk we have alluded to was one of *espionage* and discovery, it was not the less so of unbounded admiration.

THE GREATEST PLAGUES IN LIFE.

(Concluded.)

Having ourselves felt the value of mental acquirement, we have been justly anxious to elevate our DOMESTICS in the scale of rational existence, and, as far as mind goes, we have assuredly done so. But again the question recurs, has morality kept pace with advancing knowledge? Alas! every

newspaper, and every master and mistress of a household, can testify to the reverse.

Is not this enough to convince us that there is something radically wrong?

Let me not be misunderstood. Religion and morality have both had allotted places in our schools, have both been taught as lessons, but have they been enforced? or, rather, they have been *ordered to be learnt*, but have they been *instilled*? As a lesson in reading, or as an exercise for the memory, the ground has been gone over; but what further has been done. The book is laid aside, the lesson is repeated, and the little candidates for future employment, and heirs of immortality, leave school thinking it is all very pretty to *teach children*. Why is this? Because we have been aiming at the head rather than at the heart.

And have we not made a mistake in our selection of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses? Are they always chosen for their sterling worth? their weight of character? their steady adherence to their own individual duties, that example may go hand in hand with precept—that the atmosphere of the schoolroom may be a purifying atmosphere? men and women who need not always have the cane or rod in their hand, but who, from principle, not temper, will not scruple to use either when absolutely necessary—when reason and milder chastisements have failed; in a word, who rule by the power of goodness rather than the force of fear?

I am now residing in a town noted for its charity, and abounding in richly-endowed schools for all classes, from the child of the humblest labourer, nay, the penniless orphan, to the scion of a decayed noble house and aspirant for academic honours. All these schools in their various grades are well filled, and the scholars are supplied, not only with books, writing materials, and all that is necessary to facilitate their studies; but, from the departments allotted to the poor boys and girls have apprentice fees given them, and the latter, if they do not claim the apprentice fee, may have a marriage portion on their wedding-day; while

those who remain for any length of time in the same family as servants have a considerable gratuity awarded them. From these circumstances you would, perhaps, be inclined to expect that — is well supplied with good servants; just the contrary is, however, the case. No town in which I have ever been—and I have been in many—so abounds with degraded characters among servants; indeed, so great is the general immorality of the servants of the place, that no respectable family can engage them. Additional expense and too frequent uncertainty as to those engaged is the result.

Knowledge is extended and extending; but let us not be content with this—let practical duty go hand in hand with learning. We need no longer measure the flight of time by wax carefully guarded in a horn lantern; but who has learned to value it more by the exactness with which the elegant chronometers of the present day exhibit the progress of the moments. Let us recognise the root of the evil, and at once direct our energies to its removal. Many of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are valuable characters in their way, but they would be more so if the chief point at which they should aim—if we taught them that we look to their scholars less for a display of chapters and hymns, repeated by rote, than for well-ordered discipline, proper tempers, strict honesty, and faithfulness in the discharge of every relative duty. Let us do this, let us infuse into their teachers the healthful current we would see animating our workpeople and dependents, and then shall it pervade the whole, giving life and happiness to the entire system; but, till we do so, to return to our first figure, let us not be surprised if this beautiful structure should be found to cover "dead men's bones and all manner of uncleanness."

I ought to apologize for intruding so long upon your time; I had no idea of doing so when I began; but I feel it is a subject on which I could spend days, and only wish that abler pens than mine may take it up. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

MARIANNE.

THE LADY'S LONDON GUIDE.

THE spread of our social improvement is in no instance more palpable (when the recollections of the town sexagenarian are appealed to) than in the altered features of our trading streets; the new and ostensible character given, in countless directions, to the repositories of our commercial treasures, and the increased comfort and accommodation which are everywhere offered by the respectable proprietors to purchasers and visitors among almost all the various classes of the community. The manifold objects of commendation which, amid this bettered state of things, have outwardly risen to our view, have been largely and frequently descanted on under the head of *Street Architecture*, in many of the best periodicals, those faithful mirrors of their time. And these have been followed up by several representations of interiors, considered especially worthy of notice and panegyric, from their completeness in structure, the value and display of their stock and appointments, or the goodness or singularity of some prevailing taste. We look around us now, and on either hand cannot but admire,—as we proceed through the great highways of our metropolis, or pause as a purchaser, amid the rich stores of our well-furnished *boutiques*, whether in the city or at the west end. The excellent and beautiful arrangements, the novel and elegant effects, the tasteful and inviting expositions, which do so much credit alike to English and foreign industry and art, and the untiring solicitude and aspirations of our London retail tradesmen, are not to be rivalled by any similar class throughout the world.

On a recent visit to the London General Mourning Warehouse of Mr. Jay, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, we were much struck with the novel appearance given to the interior of that large and handsomely-appointed establishment by some late alterations, on which no expense has been spared, and of which our artist has been directed to make the sketch rendered in the accompanying engraving.

The extensive changes and improvements alluded to, and which are now perfected for the season, have been produced under the direction of that eminent architect, Mr. Cottingham; and the suite of rooms, which are judiciously divided into compartments appropriated to the different branches of the business, offer a splendid appearance in the new and beautiful form and array given to them by the masterly skill and taste which have been called into requisition by the liberal proprietor; indeed, we know of nothing in the whole round of our trading repositories in London, or of those in Paris, that can outvie them in combined compactness and convenience, ingenuity of design, and chasteness of decoration. In laying out the accommodations and adjusting the embellishments of his show-rooms, Mr. Jay has especially made a highly-

effective use of the elegant material of the mirror, large plates of which, occupying sundry niches and whole sides of the apartments, multiply their proportions and ornaments into indefinable limits, present the appearance of a Venetian arcade of surpassing form, and reflect a mingled richness and



MR. JAY'S SALON DES MODES.

fancy in the details which cannot but elicit unqualified admiration.

We must, in justice to Mr. Jay, accompany this notice by our decided opinion that this novel arrangement of his *salons* offers a great improvement in their aspect on that of the last season. The undesired and repelling gloom in many cases affected by dealers in mourning apparel is, in the present instance, carefully avoided, and an abundant light administered to all parts of the establishment, so that ladies may see with every advantage what is submitted to their choice. The number of attendants is increased with the accession of the new rooms; and the personal superintendence of the proprietor ensures every possible and satisfactory attention to the commands and directions of the purchaser, the inquiries of the town visitor, and the orders by letter of the resident in the country. Altogether, we know of no better regulated establishment in London than that of Mr. Jay.

Generous minds, when they have once known each other, never can be alienated as long as both retain the characteristic which brought them into union. No distance of place, or lapse of time, can lessen the friendship of those who are thoroughly persuaded of each other's worth.—*The Doctor*.

METROPOLITAN.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Brown Bear, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, on view of the body of Margaret M'Cattery, aged 75, who for many years got her living at a fruit-stall adjoining.

It appeared that on Thursday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, the deceased was standing at her stall at the time that a dray, drawn by two horses, the property of Messrs. Combe, Delafield, and Co., was passing under the arch of the Blackwall Railway, when the animals were alarmed by the sound of the Blackwall train, which consisted of six carriages, going along the line. The driver did all he could to stop the horses, but without success, and the dray knocked the deceased down, and the near wheel went across her body. She was taken to the Brown Bear, life being extinct. Verdict "Accidental death."

On Monday, Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Elephant and Castle, King's-road, St. Pancras, on John Taylor, aged ten years, whose body was found in the Regent's Canal, near the York and Albany. Mr. J. Taylor, residing at No. 4, Munster-street, stated that he was the father of the deceased, and that he sent him out one morning to buy some tea, but instead of purchasing the required quantity he purchased less, for which he mildly reprimanded deceased, who soon afterwards left his home, and was not again seen until the body was found. In his opinion he drowned himself. Deceased's grandmother had been deranged, his mother was in Hanwell, and his aunt betrayed symptoms of insanity. Mr. Mills observed that two cases of children of the ages of ten and eleven, committing suicide through fear, had come before him. Verdict, "Found drowned."

An inquest was held on Saturday in the Marylebone workhouse, by Mr. Mills, on Mary Bendley, aged 62, late an inmate. On Friday evening deceased was washing at the pump some potatoes for her supper, and had just put the last one in the saucepan, when she exclaimed, "I will have some potatoes for supper, thank God!" The next moment she fell down a lifeless corpse.

The late Duchess Dowager of Montrose, whose death occurred on the 24th of March, had executed her will in 1838, leaving thereby many specific bequests to her family. To her son, Lord Montagu William Graham, she bequeaths all the silver articles having her cipher and coronet, and those with the arms of her late sister, Lady Emily Montagu, and other specific bequests. To her brother, the Duke of Manchester, her enamel portrait of her father, George, Duke of Manchester. This portrait her ladyship wishes to be placed in Kimbolton Castle. Specific bequests, also, to her daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Montrose, her daughters, Lady Caroline Graham, and Lady Lucy Clive, and to Lady Emily Foley. Liberal legacies to all her servants, and to some annuities, besides providing the whole with mourning. Her ladyship has appointed her son, the Duke of Montrose, her residuary legatee; his grace is also the acting executor. The personality in this country was estimated at £8000.

On Tuesday night Mr. Payne, the City coroner, held an inquest at Guy's Hospital, on view of the body of Henry Henderson, aged 45, whose death occurred under the following melancholy circumstances. The

evidence proved that the deceased was proceeding along London-bridge, towards the Borough, with a stick in his hands, which suddenly slipped from under him, and he fell off the kerbstone on to his knee, where he had only a few weeks previously received an injury. The deceased was picked up insensible, and removed to Guy's Hospital, and attended by Mr. Bransby Cooper, one of the head surgeons; but inflammation set in, and he continued to grow worse, and expired on Saturday last from general exhaustion. The deceased was respectably connected, and held a situation as clerk at Exeter-hall. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

On Tuesday morning the Lord Bishop of London commenced his annual course of confirmations at St. James's church, Westminster, when the holy rite was administered to upwards of 1900 candidates.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor will give a grand banquet on the 12th instant to the members of her Majesty's Government, and a distinguished party.

The sixth annual meeting of the Shakespeare Society was held on Monday at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, St. Martin's-place, Mr. J. Payne Collier presiding. From the report it appeared that four works had been distributed amongst the members during the year ending December 31, 1846, including comedies, interludes, and plays; in the press, and in various stages of progress, were volumes containing sketches, by Inigo Jones, for plays and masques at Court; miscellaneous contributions, illustrative of the drama and literature of the Shakespearian era; poems, ballads, &c. In addition to these, twelve works were in the hands of the editors, and would be brought out at intervals, according to the condition of the funds of the society. The report having been adopted, a very interesting conversation ensued with respect to a portrait, evidently an original and of the age in which Shakespeare lived, but whether it was or was not the portrait of the great dramatist seemed to be a matter of some doubt. The portrait was discovered in Leicestershire, and is supposed to be the production of Mark Garrard. The Marquis Conyngham was re-elected president, and the following gentlemen were added to the council for the ensuing year:—Vice-Chancellor Bruce, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., W. C. Macready, Esq., J. H. Markland, Esq., and John Oxenford, Esq. Thanks having been voted to the director and officers, the meeting separated.

On Tuesday the committee of the National Club Fund, in Palace-yard, made a report of the manner in which they had distributed the funds which had come to their hands for the relief of extreme distress in Ireland and Scotland. To the following dioceses in Ireland grants have been awarded, viz.:—Armagh, £740; Meath, £1030; Tuam, £1907; Kilmore, £1325; Derry, £893; Clogher, £297; Down, £200; Dublin, £65; Cashel, £1155; Limerick, £742; Killaloe, £510; Ossory, £855; Cork (including special grants), £3715. The grants to Scotland have been £1733. The total sum received by the Club being £16,800.

On Monday the annual meeting of the governors and friends of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, was held, to receive the report of the past year, and to elect 50 children to the benefits of the institution; the charity now, in consequence of the state of the funds, being able to admit 100 children annually. The report showed that there were 216 infant orphans in the society, and that during the previous year 40 had left for other asylums. The income amounted to £6821. 1s. 3d. (which included above £4000 annual subscriptions), and the expenditure reached £6842. 9s. 10d., which left a balance of £21. 8s. 7d. due to the treasurer. There were 148 applicants.

On Monday a public meeting to promote the objects of the Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Bishop of London occupied the chair. His lordship briefly explained the objects of the society, which is to afford a weekly allowance to domestic servants in old age, a sum payable at death for funeral expenses, an endowment for apprenticing children, the advantages of an insurance-office, and the establishment of a home for female servants out of place, and a charitable pension fund for such as may be reduced by sickness or misfortune. A variety of resolutions were proposed, and supported by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, J. Tidd Pratt, Esq., J. D. Powles, Esq., the Rev. Messrs. H. Hughes, Wood, Morris, and others. Amongst the subscriptions announced were the Lord Bishop of London, 20 guineas; the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, 5 guineas; Lord Ashley, 10 guineas; J. D. Powles, Esq., 10 guineas; and a variety of other donations, varying in amount from £5 to £1. The whole of the resolutions were carried with the most cordal unanimity, and, thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

On Wednesday the friends and supporters of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, which is instituted for the reception of children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the kingdom, held a meeting at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, Mr. J. R. Mills, treasurer, in the chair, to receive the annual report, and to elect 25 orphan children for admission to the charity, which would increase the number to 153. The report stated that during the past year many of the children had been placed in responsible situations; that it was the intention of the committee, seeing the desire of the Government was to give a higher character to the education of the country, to carry out the principle in the asylum. The income amounted to £9349. 17s. 1d., which included £933. 7s. 6d. annual and life subscriptions, £2090. 8s. 10d. special donations to the building fund, &c.; and, after paying the necessary expenses, there was a balance in hand of £600 11s. 5d.

The new asylum, which had cost £14,000, and towards which £6000 was required, was completed. The report being received, the meeting, after the usual business, separated.

The Chinese junk Keying, commanded by Shing-Shing, now on her passage from Hong-Kong to this country, is daily expected to arrive at her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich. She is the bearer of most valuable presents from the Emperor to her Majesty and Prince Albert. This will be the first Chinese vessel ever brought to England. She is solely manned by Chinese sailors. It is understood that a troop of celebrated jugglers are on board, and have been engaged to perform in this country.

A poor fellow, named John Strange, aged 54 years, an inmate of St. Luke's workhouse, Old-street, while eating his dinner on Monday last in the dining-hall, put the greater portion of a potato in his mouth and was in the act of swallowing it, when it stuck fast in his throat. He was observed to become quite black in the face, and pointed to his throat. An effort was made to dislodge the potato, but without effect, and before medical assistance could be obtained he was lifeless.

On Saturday information was received in Marylebone-lane, and was from there circulated throughout the different divisions of both the metropolitan and city police, of the following singular imposition and robbery having been committed upon a lady of rank residing at the west end:—The name of the lady or her title has not been permitted publicly to transpire, but the particulars circulated by the police state that a day or two before, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, a Frenchman, fashionably dressed, drove up in a cab to the door of a residence in Portman-square, during the temporary absence from home of the owner, and by representing to the servant that he came from a friend of the noble owner's, residing in Eaton-square, he succeeded in obtaining an interview with the lady of the house, and by some means or other induced the lady to deliver to him two gold watches, a gold guard-chain, with a gold watch-key attached, and a shawl of the value of upwards of £50, with also £15 in money, the lady receiving from him in exchange an enamelled gold watch, warranted perfect, and a gold chain and key, very inferior articles, and of trifling value; after which he politely bowed himself out of the house. The Frenchman is described as being about five feet seven or eight inches high, from thirty-five to forty years of age, of florid complexion, can speak several languages, and is of very plausible manners. He gave the name of Manley to the servant who attended him when he entered the house, but to the lady he signed it "F. Delan." The police are aware that an individual answering the description recently obtained £20 from a Spanish gentleman by a similar trick.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN TOWN FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

The British Museum, Tower, National Gallery, and other public institutions, as usual.

For the various Theatres see the bills of the day.

Monday—Beethoven Quartette Society, at eight; Rehearsal of Ancient Music, at twelve.

Wednesday—Concert of Ancient Music.

DAILY.

Royal Polytechnic Institution, ten till five and seven till ten, except on Saturday evenings.—Burford's Panorama, Leicester-square, ten till dusk.—Colosseum, music from three until five, and from seven until half-past ten.—Diorama, from ten until six.—The Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.—Brunetti's Model of Ancient Jerusalem, 213, Piccadilly, from eleven until five, and from seven until nine.—The Female American Serenaders, St. James's Assembly Rooms, morning and evening.—Madame Tussaud and Sons' Exhibition, Baker-street, from eleven until dusk, and from seven until ten.—The New Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall.—The Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall East.

Tickets to view the two royal pictures by Winterhalter, in the banqueting-room at St. James's Palace, will be issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office, from twelve to four o'clock. Each ticket will admit the lady or gentleman whose name will be inserted in it, and five other persons. All applications must be made personally, or through a responsible agent, as it will be impossible to send tickets or to answer written applications. Ladies and gentlemen receiving tickets will be required to leave their names and addresses on their cards at the Lord Chamberlain's office.

PROVINCIAL.

On Sunday her Royal Highness Princess Alice Maude Mary completed the fourth year of her age, and the event was celebrated in Windsor by half an hour's peal on the bells of the parish church and the Chapel Royal of St. George. In the afternoon the parterre was thrown open to the public, and the band of the 1st Life Guards were in attendance for the first time this spring. The parterre was much thronged with company for several hours. On Monday morning royal salutes were fired from the town guns in the Bachelors' Acre, and also from the Belvidere Battery, near Virginia Water, in honour of the youthful Princess.

One of the most atrocious attempts to murder a man and his wife was perpetrated on Tuesday night at Fenton, in the Potteries. The following are the main

facts attending the attack:—An aged couple, named George and Sarah Bridgwood, both between sixty and seventy years of age, resided in a house in High-street, and kept a small provision-shop. On Tuesday night they retired to rest about ten o'clock; on the following (Wednesday) morning the old man, as he lay in the bed half asleep, fancied he saw a glimmering light in the room, and, before he could rouse himself to ascertain from whence it proceeded, he received a blow on the side of his head, his wife the next moment receiving several cuts on her face and arms from a knife, which it is believed were aimed at her throat. The old man, recovering himself, sprang out of bed, and being a powerful athletic person, seized a man, whom he got on the floor, and, placing his knee on his assailant's throat, succeeded in keeping him down, his wife in the meanwhile contriving to reach the door, and call out "Murder!" In a few minutes the police were attracted to the house, and on entering the room found the old man in the position above described. Both were drenched with blood, and the bedclothes and floor exhibited fearful proof of the murderous design of the ruffian. On being taken to the station-house, he was recognised to be a bricklayer named William Burleigh. He was in a very weak state, his throat being cut; but how it was done it was difficult to say. There is no doubt that his intention, in the first instance, was to plunder the house, but being disturbed he attempted to murder the aged pair, in order that he might complete his object and escape detection. He afterwards underwent an examination before the magistrates at the Stoke police court. Mrs. Bridgwood was brought into the court on a chair, and was propped up by pillows. After several witnesses had been examined, the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial at the next assizes on the capital charge.

Brandeston-hall, near Woodbridge, a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, the seat of Mr. Austin, Q.C., fell a sacrifice to a fearful conflagration last week. It was built about three centuries since, and was very capacious, having a noble frontage of upwards of 150 feet, with picturesque gardens attached. Up to within a few years the mansion was tenanted by the family of its founder, from whom Mr. Austin purchased the estate, and it was at the time of the accident undergoing an elaborate restoration and alterations. From inquiries instituted it appears the hall was placed under the care of the contractor, who with his workmen slept on the buildings. A boy discovered smoke issuing from one of the sitting-rooms. He immediately awoke Mr. Sillett, the principal, who became so alarmed that, instead of ascertaining the nature and extent of the fire, he leaped out of the window and sustained some severe injuries by the fall. Crowds of expresses were despatched for engines. The persons flocked to the scene, and, on the arrival of the engines, exerted every nerve to master the raging element, but in vain. The interior of the noble structure was one body of flame. About half-past two the roof and gable end of the north front fell in with a fearful crash, and in the space of three hours from the discovery of the fire Brandeston-hall was a total ruin, only the south wall remaining. The loss cannot accurately be learned. It, however, is very considerable—it is said about £20,000. The mansion was not insured.

On Friday morning the extensive power-loom factory of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., at Mile-end, Glasgow, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of £20,000, and throwing out of employment three hundred persons. Saturday morning the flour-mill and granary of Messrs. Harvie and M'Gavin were also destroyed by fire, but the extent of the loss is not mentioned.

The will of the late Lord Clanmorris was comprised in a few words, and to the following effect:—"I, Denis Arthur Lord Clanmorris, appoint my beloved wife, the Baroness Clanmorris, sole guardian of my children, sole executrix of my will, and sole legatee of such personal property as I may die possessed of;" and, by a codicil, "I give, devise, and bequeath all my estate of Newbrook and Kilmair, Mayo, Ireland, with all and singular the appurtenances, unto my beloved wife." The will was dated in March, 1836, and the codicil in January, 1838. His lordship was lately residing at Rugby, in Warwickshire.

At the Court of Justiciary, held at Glasgow, on Thursday, two persons, James Ford and Jane Livingston, were sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, for having inveigled Mr. Black, a surgeon, into their lodgings, under the pretence that his services were required for a sick person, and then assaulting and robbing him.

In the latter period of last week a young man named John Bourne, respectably attired, took up his residence at Mr. John Cox's, the Ord Arms Inn, Scotts-wood-road, Newcastle, for the ostensible purpose of being trained by Henry Clasper to row a skiff match at Manchester; and Mr. Cox, in order to make him comfortable, gave up his own sleeping apartment, in which was a chest of drawers containing a sum of money amounting to above £200. Bourne's deportment altogether was such that not the slightest suspicion was attached to his proceedings until Tuesday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, when the drawer containing the money, together with a cash-box in which it was deposited, was found to have been broken open, and the entire contents of the box taken away. The alarm was immediately given, when it was ascertained that Bourne left the house about two o'clock, and from various circumstances no doubt was felt that he was the guilty party, and it was concluded that he would make down to Gateshead and take the train southward. Mr. Taylor, of Swallow, gave information of the robbery, and a description of the dress Bourne had on, to Mr. Inspector Little, who,

With Sub-Inspector Drummond, proceeded at once to the telegraph-office at the Gateshead station. Almost simultaneously Mr. Cox himself called at Mr. Stephens's, the superintendent of police, and gave information there, with a full description of Bourne's person and dress, with the amount and description of the notes stolen. This was sent over immediately to Mr. Johnson, the station-master at Gateshead, who felt the importance of this additional information, and instantly set the telegraph to work. When the account of the robbery and a description of the person reached York the train had passed, and the information was forwarded to Normanton in advance of the train. The station-master at Normanton sent instantly for a police officer, and in the meantime the train had arrived. On the officer hearing the description read over he at once remarked that a man answering the description was standing on the platform. The station-master gave orders to apprehend him; and when the officer went up and asked him to walk into the station, he refused, and considerable force was necessary to get him there. He then refused to be searched, but that was at length effected in spite of his resistance. He offered, and the sum of £203. 8s. found upon him, which consisted of two £5 notes, £192 in gold, and 28s. in silver. He was brought back to York by the next train. The telegraph was put to work about seven o'clock, and, two hours afterwards, intelligence was received that the man had been apprehended a hundred and ten miles distant. Bourne, it seems, is twenty-two years of age, and belongs to Manchester, where his wife and family are residing.—*Newcastle Journal*.

A most distressing accident, by which a young officer of much promise—Lieutenant John Henry, of the Royal Marine Artillery—came to an untimely end, occurred on Thursday week, at Southsea, near Portsmouth. Lieutenant Henry, with two of his brother officers, Lieutenants Buck and Onslow, were returning to the garrison from a drive in the country, at about half-past six o'clock, when, on rapidly turning a corner, the vehicle they were in was upset by one of Mr. Henry's wheels coming in contact with the kerbstone. Mr. Henry, unfortunately, was thrown on his head, and, we regret to say, expired early on Friday morning of concussion of the brain. The other gentlemen, Mr. Buck, who was driving at the time the accident occurred, escaped uninjured. This event, from its awful suddenness, and from the high esteem and respect in which the deceased was held by his brother officers and other friends, has caused a great sensation in the garrison and neighbourhood. Lieut. Henry entered the Royal Marines in October, 1842, and had just attained his twenty-third year.

On the 19th instant a labouring man, named John Jarmy, and his wife, were admitted as in-door paupers at the Wangford Union-house, at Shipmeadow, and, as is customary, they were taken to separate apartments to exchange their own clothing for that of the Union, attended by the usual officials. The matron, who was present with the woman, observing that her pockets were very heavy, asked what they contained, to which she replied, "Only a few rags;" but this not satisfying Mrs. Hammond, she examined the contents, and found, sewed up in different parcels, £132. 4s., consisting of 111 sovereigns, and the remainder in silver; there were also three savings-bank books, in which were acknowledged deposits in the Norwich Savings Bank to the amount of £160, making a total of £292. 4s.; there were found also nine silver teaspoons, a table-spoon, and a pair of sugar-tongs.—*Wich Express*.

On Wednesday last the bells in our venerable old tower poured forth a merry peal, the flag was hoisted, and in the evening the belfry windows were illuminated, it being the centenary anniversary of the repulse of a terrible gang of smugglers, who attacked this town in 1747. As the particulars of this affair are not known to the generality of our readers, a brief account of it may not be uninteresting. In the year 1747, one George Kingsmere, the leader of a notorious gang of smugglers, gave notice to the townsmen of his place that they would, on the 21st of April, by force of arms, take possession of the town, murder its inhabitants, and, after plundering, would reduce it to ashes. This alarming threat roused the townspeople to act on the defensive, and they accordingly armed themselves to resist the attack on their lives and property. On the day appointed the party of smugglers, headed by George Kingsmere, entered the town on horseback, with their bodies bared to the waist, armed with blunderbusses, carbines, and pistols. Kingsmere swore he had killed and been the death of above fifty custom-house officers, and "would broil four of the townsmen's hearts for his supper." The inhabitants were all within their houses when Kingsmere commenced the attack by riding to the Star and Crown Inn door, and rearing his horse against it to force it in, when a person in a horse lifeless; another desperate ruffian, named Churchyard Woollett, while leaping his horse over the town wall, was shot dead from the church tower; seeing their leaders fall, the robbers were put to rout, and were pursued by our townsmen, who succeeded in capturing several, who were brought to justice and hanged. Two of the bodies were gibbeted at Gouthurst Gore, one immediately in front of his father's house. This ended the notorious Kingsmere gang, that had long been the terror and scourge of the country, and for the capture of which Government offered £50 a man, £100 for the leader, and which reward our townsmen petitioned, but in vain. The pistols and a blunderbus belonging to

Kingsmere and Woollett are now in the possession of Mr. J. Lambert, whose great grandfather was very active in the extermination of this lawless gang.—*Maidstone Journal*.

A few evenings since the Tunbridge townhall had a narrow escape from being burnt down. A travelling earthenware man was exposing his goods for sale in the market-place under the hall, when the straw, of which there was a considerable quantity, became suddenly ignited, and in a moment it was one mass of flames. Fortunately the town-pump was close at hand, and the fire after a little exertion was extinguished. It is supposed a spark from a candle caused the accident.

The managing clerk of the North Mall Distillery, Cork, has absconded with upwards of £400, the property of his employers, Messrs. Wise and Gifford. He had been clerk and manager of the spirit establishment at Tralee, and is well known to every soldier who has been stationed in Tralee Barracks for the last six years. He is accompanied by his wife, and they are believed to have gone to Liverpool for the purpose of emigrating to the United States.

An elopement took place on Sunday last. The parties, it appears, are cousins, and of the same name and family connections, distinguished for their wealth and importance. It seems that the young lady accompanied her brother on Sunday as far as the door of St. James's Church, but made an excuse for not entering, on the plea of indisposition. Her brother, struck by her apparent illness and manner of saying "good bye," wished to return home with her, but that she declined. On returning home from church, the family, to their great consternation, found the bird had flown, and it soon transpired that the two cousins had left by the steamer for England at eleven o'clock. Pursuit was of course out of the question, and it unfortunately happened that the young lady's father was in Spain. Two of the heads of the family, however, went to England on Tuesday, to see whether they could effect anything, but the result is not known. Both parties are of age, and it is believed the arrangements were made some time previous, and a trip to the north planned. They have been seen in London by friends of the family.—*Guernsey Sun*.

On Friday morning last, while at exercise at Middleham, Sir John Gerard's mare Curiosity, and Mr. A. Johnstone's Little Nell, and one of the lads, were struck dead by a flash of lightning. The poor lad, our correspondent adds, was "shivered to pieces, limb from limb." The horses were trained by Dawson.—*Manchester Courier*.

An unfortunate accident, from the effects of which it is feared the poor fellow will never recover, occurred on Wednesday morning at Windsor, between seven and eight o'clock, to a man named Saunders, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Lovegrove, of Maidenhead, while he was engaged in removing the materials of the military knights' houses, on the lower foundation, which had been purchased by his master at the recent sale of the property by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It appears that while the man was standing on the remaining portion of one of the walls a loose brick gave way, and he was precipitated from a height of between twenty and thirty feet, a portion of the wall to which he had clung falling with him, into the basement below, causing a fracture of both thighs and his right arm, besides other severe injuries. Mr. Holderness and Mr. Pearl, surgeons, were immediately in attendance, but, in consequence of there being no infirmary ward attached to the Windsor Dispensary, it was necessary to convey the sufferer to the union workhouse, a distance of three miles, where he received every attention from the surgeon, Mr. Ridout.

The Royal Victoria steam-ship, on Friday morning last, while on her passage from London to Leith, observed a schooner off the Dudgeon bearing a signal of distress. Although at the time it was blowing a terrible gale from the north-west, the Royal Victoria immediately bore down upon her, and discovered that it was the Sarah, of Yarmouth, from Shields for that port, heavily laden with stones, and in a sinking state, having sprung a leak during the gale. The lifeboat of the steamer was instantly launched, and five of her crew having gallantly volunteered to board the schooner, at imminent hazard to themselves, the whole hands, consisting of the master, mate, and two seamen, were rescued from their perilous situation. They were much exhausted from pumping the vessel, which shortly afterwards went down. They, along with their deliverers, were hauled on board the Royal Victoria by ropes; and the last of them had only got safely on deck when a sea swept away the lifeboat, which was thrown under the paddle-wheel of the steamer and knocked to pieces.—*Durham Chronicle*.

IRELAND.

On Tuesday last Lady Elizabeth Butler left the residence of her mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Ormond, for the purpose of conveying relief to some poor people at a distance; and having discharged her benevolent duty was returning, when the horse she rode stumbled and threw her ladyship headlong on the road, where she lay quite insensible for some seconds. A crowd of poor people witnessed the sad accident, and a correspondent writes that the females rent the air with their cries when they thought this amiable young lady was killed. The letter goes on to say:—"Lord Walter Butler was soon at the melancholy scene, and the sorrowing party, on conveying her ladyship on a pallet and car to Garryricken-house, pale and scarcely breathing, were met at the lodge by the Dowager Marchioness of Ormond, whose agonised

feelings—the feelings of a fond mother—it would be impossible to describe. The fall has caused a severe concussion of the brain.

Last week an amateur concert was given at Naas (county Kildare), for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the poor of the district. Amongst the persons of distinction present were the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, Lady Jane Fitzgerald, the Marquis of Drogheda, Lady Henry Moore and Miss Moore, the Marquis of Headfort, Lady Olivia and Lady Virginia Taylor, Lord and Lady Clarina, Lady Louisa Bourke and the Misses Cuffe, the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, Mr. and Mrs. La Touche; Mr. Barton, Mrs. H. Barton, and Miss Barton; Robert Archbold, Esq., M.P., Colonel Taylor, M.P., Archdeacon Beresford and Miss Beresford; Mr. and Mrs. Carter, of Castlemartin; the Lady Charlotte Wolf; the Rev. Walter and Mrs. Burgh, Walter Hussey Burgh, Esq., and Mrs. Burgh; the Hon. Mrs. Robinson and Captain Robinson, Mr. and the Misses Hendrick, Mrs. Warburton, Mr. Trench and family, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, D. O'Connor Henchy, Esq., Sir John and Lady Kennedy, Sir Gerald Aylmer, Mr. Kennedy, George Mansfield, Esq., Captain Dallas, Arthur Henry, Esq., the Hon. Richard Maxwell, Lawrence Langley Costello, Esq., and the Misses Costello, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Purcell and the Misses Purcell; the Revs. Messrs. Doyle, Dunne, Bannan, and Bray; Captain Bagot, A.D.C., &c. The orchestra was filled by the splendid band of the 13th Light Dragoons. The Hon. Captain Lindsay and the Hon. H. Noel, A.D.C., elicited warm applause in the duet of "All's Well" on cornopeans. Several other gentlemen distinguished themselves by their pleasing performances, and the whole entertainment passed off with éclat.

Cleary, whose ears were said to have been cut off near Killaloe a few nights since by the Terry Alts, has been proved to have been "cropped" by his own brother and sister. The object was to prosecute innocent people, and obtain the reward.

On Thursday a circumstance of rather an unusual nature occurred in the parish of Aglish, near Rye Court, being the death of an aged couple named Shea, on the same day. The husband, aged 88, was struck down by sickness, and half an hour previous to his demise he took an affectionate farewell of his wife, who soothed his dying bed by assuring him that, "with God's blessing, they would shortly meet in heaven." Her words were soon destined to be verified, for she expired in four hours after at the advanced aged of 75 years. Both of them were laid in the same grave by the hands of their sorrowing friends and relatives.—*Limerick Examiner*.

DUBLIN, April 27.—It is with feelings of deep regret (says the *Freeman* of this morning) we have to state that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant lies dangerously ill at the Castle, and that the most anxious apprehensions are entertained as to the probable result of his indisposition. His Excellency has been for many days confined, but until within the last two or three days no very alarming symptoms manifested themselves. Yesterday a consultation was held at the Castle, at which the most eminent of the faculty were present. There are various rumours as to the nature of the malady under which his Excellency labours, and the extent to which it has advanced, but, no official bulletin having been issued, the real character of the malady is not known beyond the circle of his immediate friends and physicians. Water on the chest and aneurismal tumour have been named, but with what degree of accuracy as regards either we know not.

The following fact is taken as a good omen of the results of the next potato crop:—Mr. T. Delany, the gardener of the Lady Harriett Kavanagh, at Borris, county of Carlow, planted a quantity of potatoes last November, and during the past week received the first prize at the Dublin horticultural exhibition for the samples he produced. They were so large and healthy, so completely free from spot or taint, that a portion of the sample was forwarded to her Majesty, which, it is hoped, will be graciously accepted. The potatoes were planted in the same bed they failed in last year, and underwent similar treatment, yet, while the one crop utterly failed, the other proved successful. In the garden of Mr. Richardson, of Glenmore, near Belfast, like success has attended the planting of potatoes. The planting in this case was completed so lately as the 3rd of February. The produce is every way good. Crowds of people are now to be seen from morn till night in the fields about Gort, Crusheen, and Oranmore, busily sowing potatoes. New potatoes, and perfectly sound, were exhibited in Cork on Friday.

LOVE AND POLITICS.—The following anecdote is told of a rev. gentleman:—At a party in Glasgow, a few evenings ago, he said that in advocating the claims of Ireland he would illustrate his subject by an incident that occurred in the beautiful vale of Blarney. A gentleman was anxious to pop the question, but words could not be found. At last, pointing to a tree, he said, "Do you see that bird?" "Yes," was the reply. "Do you know what it says?" "No," replied the fair one. "Well, it says, 'I love you! I love you!'" She blushed, and both were silent and sheepish. At length the damsel, pointing to another tree, said, "Do you see that bird?" "Yes." "Do you know what it says?" "No!" "It says," added the young lady, "'Show it, show it!'" Thus, the *fiancé* learned that he must *show his love*. The gentleman then affixed his application, which was natural enough, namely, if we love Ireland, we ought to *show* that we love it.

MAJOR BLUEBEARD;

OR,
A MODEL OF A HUSBAND!

MAKING A VIRTUE OF UNPUNCTUALITY.



O! Here he comes?—The impression was almost an imaginary one, for the entrance of the major was so silent as to remind one of Lear's description of a troop of horse "shod

with felt." I had turned my chair, so that the back of it faced the door; but in such a case a woman's sense of sight is so sharpened as to leave her in no difficulty whatever as to *who* it is that approaches. At length I was conscious that the major stood immediately behind me; and, not liking the proximity, I turned sharply round.

To my astonishment his face was bathed in tears! I was disarmed at once; for this was the first time I had seen him so affected. Nevertheless, I could not let him off without some little judicial inquiry. "You are *very* late, major! Is this your ten o'clock?"

"I am *not* punctual," he said huskily.

"Yet," I rejoined, "one of the main characteristics of a gentleman is punctuality."

"Doubtless; and I am guilty of its infringement. But, my love—"

"Love, indeed!"

"And, why not?" he rejoined with something like a sob: "are the guilty to lose all claim on the affections of those whom they may have offended?"

"I know nothing about all this superfine sentiment, major; I only know that I, in a weak state of health, have been left in entire solitude, and in a state of lingering suspense, on the faith of a broken promise. You assured me you would be home at ten, and arrive at three!"

"Half-past two," timidly observed my husband.

"Oh! indeed! you can be very particular about half hours. This ill agrees with your apparent regret on entering the room."

"And yet," said the major, tenderly, but with an air of serious expostulation, "that half hour, which I stole, as it were, from my arrangements with Lord Huntington, diminished by a thousand pounds the advantages which otherwise would have accrued from them. Yes, Pam, I have devoted this night to the promotion of the fortunes of those dear to me. But alas! that confidence which you once so entirely reposed in me has, I fear, received some rude shock. Even my emotion on entering your room to-night has been doubted; although my heart was so full that I was deprived of speech. Even now—now that your indignation has fallen upon me—now that I have in part explained the causes of my absence—I am not, as you perceive, collected. Ah! my beloved wife! listen not, I beseech you, to the detractor!"

Here he again burst into tears; and I became myself affected. I replied, however, calmly:—

"If you have been engaged, as you say, for the benefit of your family (though you do not say *how*), the case is altered. But what mean you by 'detractors'?"

"I have enemies, my sweet wife. Sir Growler M'Growler hates me; your cousin Tom Tittlebat

is full of envy and jealousy; Mrs. Threadneedle is suspicious and spiteful to the last degree. Your father is cool; your sister Anne avoids me as though I were a criminal; and even your aunt Deborah treats me with a sort of polite compassion! Oh it tries the spirit of a man, my sweet Pam, to be thus exiled among his friends, because he happens to be the unworthy husband of one of the loveliest and best of women!"

"But, dear Henry," I interposed—for I could not longer bear to hear this tissue of complaint in a voice so touching—"you mistake. I am, I assure you, influenced by none of these. I rely wholly upon my own impressions, and I do think that so far they have not been unreasonable."

"Dearest of women!" he exclaimed, falling on his knees and kissing my hand fervently, "if ever there was an angel upon earth you are one! That look seals my forgiveness! And now, sweet one, to explain as to my negotiation with Lord Huntington."

"At the period of our marriage you allowed £10,000 to remain in my hands, in consequence of the delays attending the remittances from my estates in the West Indies. Over that sum I have acted the part of a vigilant guardian for our mutual benefit and that of our little ones. But, my love, it would be folly not to employ it to advantage—to great advantage, when the opportunity occurs. What say you to *twenty per cent.* interest? and the security a copper mine?"

"You quite cheer me," I remarked. "But, Henry, you talk yourself hoarse. Take a little of this *Martinique vrai Martinique*."

"My favourite liqueur. How considerate you are, dearest! Well, to resume. Lord Huntington has, in vulgar parlance, overrun the constable; and, being much in want of ready money, has agreed to dispose of his copper mines in Galway for £12,000."

"Twelve thousand? But that is more than you mentioned."

"By £2,000, which I must raise."

"Do not," I instantly remarked, "let any obstacle stand in the way of that. I can manage the difference through my father."

"Ah, dear Pam," he sighed, "you distress me. Rather anything than be under an obligation to one who obviously regards me with anything but favour!"

"There is my own settlement—nay, no objections. In this you must be obedient *au pied de la lettre*."

"A contract, my sweet girl; and thus I ratify it!" he said, as he kissed me affectionately:—and soon after, seeing me fatigued, he left the room for his own apartment.

Those who know anything of married life must be aware that its most delightful intervals are those wherein the heart reassociates itself with the visions of early love; and they will recognise in that which I have described one of their own dreams—or realities!

Le dessous des cartes.

Dice were invented by Palamedes at the siege of Troy. We say so—not Mrs. Major Bluebeard. And we further aver that the Emperor Claudius was so inveterate a handler of the *tessera* that even when he travelled he amused himself by "shaking his elbow." Seneca shrewdly enough observes that in Tartarus his punishment would most likely be to play with a box to which there was *no bottom*, and thus experience perpetual hope and perpetual disappointment. What an admirable picture of the fruits of Gaming and Gamesters in general! From Claudius we come down to Charles the Second by a tolerably extensive leap—omitting a whole line of kings notorious for their gambling propensities. But then they were less systematic in their *penchant* than the royal friend of Rochester.

When the King played he was said to "*be out*"—and all ceremony was waived. His favourite game was hazard—at which both he and his courtiers played for tremendous stakes. When, tired of gain or loss, the monarch left off, he was said to "*be at home*," and etiquette was resumed. Probably Major Bluebeard would have quoted these royal authorities for his own besetting sin—or perhaps not. Why should the aristocratic vice of his friend Lord Huntington require apology? And yet there must have been something *somewhat* sinister about a pursuit which could only be supported by—A LIE! Nay—not one—but a daily multiplication of falsehoods. Mrs. Major Bluebeard was innocently credulous of the supposed fact that Portman-square had received her husband as a guest of his hospitable friend: whereas she might have found him seated at Fielder's, in Bennett-street, St. James's, coolly adventuring the remainder of the sum she had unreservedly and generously confided to his care. *Rouge et noir* was the Major's game; and it was really curious to watch the method wherewith he staked sums varying from £25 to £1500, and the coolness wherewith he (ordinarily) rose, after either loss or gain. We will not, however, say that on the present occasion his loss of

a clear £2000 to his friend Lord Huntington did not excite and irritate him more than usual—nay, observably too; but, at the same time, there can be no doubt that the prospect of a coming revenge tended in no slight degree to console him. So much for the "*Copper-mine*"—and the *dessous des cartes*!

PRESENTIMENTS.

BY SARAH HERBERT.

Yes, I am here;

I mingle with your smiling throng to-day,
But when returns the next rejoicing year
I shall be far away.

Ye shall not hear my voice,
Your eyes shall not meet mine in answering mirth,
And yet I would not have it check your joys
To know me cold in earth.

For, though upon my bed—
My lowly bed—the snowy covering lies,
My soul, ye shall remember, is not dead,
But dwelleth in the skies.

And ye shall smile to know
That my weak spirit hath no more to bear
The burden of temptation, sin, and woe,
Which all the living share.

Joy for the quiet dead!
Bliss for the early-summon'd to the skies!
Let not above her grave your tears be shed,
A selfish sorrow rise.

But, faithful wait your time,
And, living, bear in mind the dying hour:
Then, dear ones, meet me in the happy clime
Where death no more has power.

Miss Herbert died on the 22nd of December, 1846; a little more than a week before the close of the year which she had predicted would be her last.

FLOWER-CASE.



To a lady of distinction we owe this very ingenious and elegant invention. It forms a receptacle for flowers, which may be transmitted from one part of the country to another, and yet retain all their pristine freshness and fragrance. Wet sand is employed in the lower partition, in which are apertures for the stalks of the flowers. The simplicity of plan, as in all really good inventions, is remarkable.

The Case may also, as occasion requires, be used for conveying drawing materials, or as a luncheon-box.

Sir Walter Scott said, that Mathews' imitations were *continuations*, and inimitable. STIFLING THE SOLDIER.—Some idea of the lamentable want of due accommodation may be formed from the fact that in the metropolitan barracks a room 32 feet long and 20 broad is all the convenience afforded for the eating, sleeping, and general living of twenty men and non-commissioned officers; some two or three of the men being, in all probability, married. Consider the atmosphere of such a place!—*Health of Towns' Association.*

TABLE TALK.



Y a late ordonnance of the King of Bavaria, females are prohibited from pronouncing any monastic vow until after having passed their thirty-third year.

The King of Hanover has just abolished the duties imposed on butcher's meat, and on the grinding of corn, as pressing heavily on the labouring classes. They are to be replaced by new taxes, the nature of which is not yet stated.

The late Lord Bernard Howard, who died at Cairo, left personalty in this country which has been valued at £35,000, and the same has just been administered to by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, the father of his lordship, the deceased dying intestate.

The last report of the Registrar-General shows, that of the men married in England in the year 1844, 89,337 signed their names, and 42,912 made their marks in the book! Of the women, only 7,176 wrote their names, and 65,073 made their marks!

An English engine-driver, named Holding, employed on the Northern Railway, has just been fined 100*l.* by the Correctional Tribunal at Lille, for having driven his locomotive too rapidly over a portion of the line that was under repair.

A person lately deceased in Bradford, after providing for the apprenticing of his three sons, bequeathed £500 to his widow, but on condition that he marry before six months after his decease.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Presse*, states that much agitation prevails among the peasantry of the western provinces of the empire. In Volhynia a noble has been killed by the peasants.

A man in Missouri planted some beans late one afternoon, and next morning they were up—thanks to his hens.

The motive force of the streams in Europe is, according to M. Daubrée, equal to between 73,508,970 and 364,678,620 horses, working incessantly during the whole period of the year.

Glass-breaking has become very prevalent in Cork, in order to obtain for the depredation the punishment of transportation.

Captain Forbes, of the Jamestown, has generously presented £40 to an institution at Cove for employment of the female poor, where not less than 100 women and girls earn a livelihood.

Sir Robert Peel has most kindly consented to take the chair at the celebration of the anniversary of the King's College Hospital, at the Albion Tavern, on the 9th of June.

The poor are supported with bread and soup by the professors of St. John's College, Waterford. It is distributed four times a week to upwards of 100 applicants.

Letters from Pisa state that the Italian aeronaut Landi has constructed there quite a new machine composed of different engines, so as to secure and give direction to his apparatus.

Forty-five loads of potatoes came to market this day! They were immediately purchased up for £100 by eager buyers. After a minute inspection he found that they had not the slightest appearance of disease.—*Limerick Examiner*.

The preliminary proceedings for the commencement of the splendid railway bridge across the Tweed, at Berwick, are now progressing, and the stone on the south side of the river is at present covered with workshops and workmen.

Mr. William Monsell, of Tervoe, has addressed a letter to Mr. John O'Connell on the important subject of colonization. He conceives that emigration on a large scale is indispensable to the prosperity of Ireland.

There is every probability of the railway from Kilkenny to Kilkenny being opened for public traffic within the present year.

The Rev. R. W. Sibthorp was last week re-announced to the Roman Catholic Church, and formally received back into communion.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, vicar of Battersea, and brother of Lord Auckland, is mentioned as a candidate to get the vacant see of Sodor and Man.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed M. Rottini, Bishop of Cremona, to the archbishopric of Milan.

Russia has obtained permission from the Persian government to throw a bridge over the Araxes. The river, on the boundary of Persia, near Teheran, falls into the Caspian. The bridge will be guarded by a post of soldiers of each country.

Mr. Deitz, whose name has been so repeatedly mentioned in the domestic affairs of Portugal, arrived in London on Tuesday.

The remains of the late Lady Godolphin were removed from Lord Godolphin's seat in Cambridgeshire on Monday last, for the family mausoleum at Hornley Castle, Yorkshire.

The University of Dublin has just conferred the degrees of B.D. and D.D. on the Rev. Hugh McNeile, canon of Chester and incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool.

A number of poor cottiers are being sent off the large estate of the late Mr. Otway Cave, in Tipperary, and provided with a passage to America by Mrs. Cave, sister of Miss Burdett Coutts.

The interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of the new aisle of the parish church at Forthampton took place on Monday last.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed General Mansurow to be his ambassador at the Court of Hanover.

Twelve hundred and eighty-two passengers travelled between England and Boulogne during the week ending 27th of April.

A vessel arrived in the river from Alderney has brought an entire cargo, consisting of 2000 bushels of potatoes, the production of the island.

It is said that a camp is to be formed this year at Compiègne, and that the ground has already been surveyed for that purpose.

The appeal of M. d'Ecquilly to the Court of Cassation against the decision of the Cour Royale sending him for trial before the Court of Assizes, for perjury in the trial of M. Beauvallon for killing M. Dujarrier in the duel, has been rejected.

In the Prussian Diet two ladies have a right of voting, as nobles, in the Upper Chamber, namely, the Princess de Sagan Talleyrand, formerly Duchess de Dino, and the Countess de Kielmansegge; but these ladies will exercise their privilege by proxy.

A resident of Bois-d'Oingt (Rhône), lately deceased, inserted a clause in his will, declaring his desire that the day of his funeral should be a day of rejoicing; and to this end bequeathed a cask of wine and a sum of money for a banquet for the young men of the place. The beadle of the church was to ring out a merry peal upon the bells, and afterwards enjoy himself.

The Swedish frigate the *Eugenia* left Toulon on the 20th ult., with Prince Oscar of Sweden. His Royal Highness dined on the previous evening with the Maritime Prefect.

On Saturday last, Mr. Bristol, gardener to Charles Hurt, Esq., of Wirksworth, hived a swarm of bees.

General Iriarte, with some friends, went over Windsor Castle two or three days ago, and expressed themselves much pleased with the splendour of that ancient royal residence.

All the inhabitants, about 1700 in number, of the village of Glenan, near Wolkenstein, in Saxony, have just abandoned the Lutheran for the German Catholic Church.

A splendid dog, of the pure Mount St. Bernard breed, has just been presented by her Majesty to the Zoological Society, Regent's-park.

Monday was the birthday of the Queen of the French, who has just completed her 65th year. It was also the birthday of the Duchess d'Aumale, who is now entering on her 26th year. The following day Queen Christina entered her 42nd year.

By royal ordonnance, dated the 25th ult., the Marquis d'Audiffert, peer of France, is nominated President of the Commission de Surveillance of the Sinking Fund, and of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, in place of Count Roy, deceased.—*Galignani*.

To a new feature in military warfare amongst the Americans the Dundee manufacturers are indebted for a considerable consumption of their manufactures. A large order was given in New York for linen to make bags, which were filled with sand, each soldier using it as a shield when attacking a fortress!

There was a meeting on Wednesday, at Liverpool, of the East India and China Association, for the purpose, it is stated, of sending a deputation to Government respecting monetary affairs. Reporters were not admitted.

The Duke de Broglie, the new French ambassador at the Court of St. James's, is to leave Paris in a few days for London. The Count de Jarnac does not continue in the office of first secretary.

A gentleman, well known, residing at Welling, in Kent, has rendered canary birds so familiarized to the garden that a couple built themselves a nest in a bush, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, three young birds were hatched on the 27th ult.

Dr. Bowring proposes to have coins struck of the value of two shillings, to be called Victorines, after her Majesty.

A bed of oysters has been discovered at a short distance from Catania, in Sicily. They are small, but succulent, and among them are some which a committee of naturalists pronounce to be of a species known to the Romans, and which in the time of Cicero were called the Ears of Venus.

Intelligence has been received of the death, at Graefenberg, of Mr. Thomas Joplin, the founder of joint-stock banking, and who has for many years held a prominent position in the banking and mercantile world.

The Rev. R. C. Cox, M.A., vicar of Newcastle, has been presented, for the third time, with an Easter offering of £500.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope has issued an encyclical letter to all patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops, enjoining them to offer up prayers, and cause subscriptions to be made, for the relief of the Irish.

The village of Nelkworth, on the Danube, a few leagues from Vienna, has been destroyed by fire. About eighty houses, the parish church, the school-house, the dispensary, &c., are reduced to ashes.

Upwards of one thousand students have received instruction during the past year at King's College; and in the medical department connected with this institution, 17,823 patients have during the same term received relief.

A parliamentary return of the number of accidents on railways, during the last six months of 1846, has just been issued. It appears that 81 persons were killed, and 154 hurt.

Two strangers, a male and female, supposed by their dress to be of a respectable station of society, were found dead near Colmar three days ago. There was a single pistol near their bodies, and it was evident that the man, who was about thirty years old, had first shot the female, and then reloaded the pistol and destroyed himself.

A quantity of furniture has been made at Birmingham for the Queen of Spain. The material is papier maché, inlaid with gilding and mother-of-pearl, and the principal articles are the largest ever made of that substance. They consist of a sofa, fitted with cushions, and covered with velvet, besides chairs, a sofa-table, work and chess tables.

The *John o' Groat Journal* says, "While we now write, our county has neither sheriff, sheriff-substitute, procurator-fiscal, sheriff-clerk-depute, nor superintendent of police. The town is in an equally deplorable state. We are minus provost, senior bailie, town-clerk, and town-officer! All these officials are off in a lump to the Justiciary Court at Inverness. Now is the time for a row!"

Mr. William Oxbourn, of Hucknall Torkard, hosiery, some time ago made a scarecrow, composed of straw and other materials, and dressed in a hat, coat, and smallclothes, resembling a man, and placed it in his garden to frighten birds. A few days ago one of the family went into the garden, and, on examining the scarecrow, found in one of the pockets a bird's nest, ready for the reception of eggs.

The late Lord Saye and Sele has bequeathed to the Lock Hospital £1000, and £10,000 to each of his cousins, the Rev. Charles Twistleton, E. T. Twistleton, and Charles Twistleton Graves; and has appointed his cousin, the Rev. Frederick Twistleton, residuary legatee over all his property. The personalty alone was valued at £45,000. His lordship died on the 31st of March, aged 49.

The Right Hon. Joseph Planta made his will in December last, leaving his entire property to his wife, and has recommended that his papers should be destroyed, but that his wife should first consult with her son, Adolphus Oom, and first obtain the opinion of his esteemed friend, Sir Woodbine Parish, as to what it might be necessary to preserve; but where positive directions are left on the papers themselves he has requested that they may be most punctually executed.

A *bon mot* of M. Méry has been quoted lately at Paris. Meeting Rosenheim, the Prussian composer and pianist, Méry inquired affectionately after his health. "Quite well, I thank you." "Indeed! quite well!" "Indeed I am." "And pretty strong?" "As a horse." "Well, I am astonished." "Why?" "Excuse me, but really you Prussians have the strangest constitution imaginable!"

A few evenings ago the Place du Carrousel, in Paris, was covered with innumerable small round pieces of paper, about the size of a five-franc piece, on which were printed various seditious sentences. Among them were the two following:—"Let us burn and destroy until we obtain a just partition of the lands and their fruits;" "The inhabitants, on Monday evenings, at eight o'clock, will be instructed, at the Porte Saint Denis, as to the means of procuring their rightful existence." These papers were quickly gathered up by the agents of the police.

A clergyman in Stirlingshire, catechising a number of his parishioners, asked a man by the name of Peter, "How many years did the children of Israel sojourn in the wilderness?" To which he replied, "Forty years." "But can you tell me, sir," said Peter, "how many knives the children of Israel brought back with them from Babylon to Jerusalem?" The clergyman paused and pondered, but could give no answer. "Well," said Peter, "they just brought back 29 knives; you will find it in Ezra i. 9."

THE PARIS AND

Fig. 1. — High dress of lavender-coloured satinette — the corsage slightly pointed in front, and the skirt very full. Up the front a trimming, composed of the same material as the dress. It consists of double rouleaux of satinette placed *en echelle*, and narrowing from the bottom of the skirt upwards. The rouleaux are covered with a light *passementerie*, and are fastened at each extremity by fancy buttons. The trimming is continued up the front of the corsage, widening from the waist to the throat. Tight sleeves, with a short upper sleeve or epaulette, trimmed in the same style as the front of the dress. Small collar of worked muslin, and *manchettes* to correspond. White silk drawn bonnet, with bows of white ribbon. Gloves of apricot kid.

Fig. 2. *Promenade Dress*. — Bonnet of fancy straw, composed of alternate rows of open work and tusean, trimmed with one of the newly-introduced ribbons, a chequered pattern in rose-colour and green. Mantelet of lavender-coloured taffety, trimmed with very broad black lace. The mantelet is edged all round with a row of black lace insertion, placed between two bouillonés of taffety. Dress of chiné silk, striped lilac and white. The skirt trimmed up each side with two broad bias folds, confined by tassels. The corsage high, with a small *revers* pelerine trimmed with lilac and white fringe. Sleeves open at bottom, sloped in the horseshoe form, and trimmed with fringe. Worked muslin collar, finished at top by a small standing-up frill. White muslin under-sleeves, with *manchettes* of needlework. Brown parasol, lined with pink, and without fringe.

Fig. 3. — Mourning Bonnet, of the form called *Chapeau Irène*. It is composed of white crêpe arabesque, and trimmed with white and black blonde. On one side a drooping marabout feather, white tipped with black. — (From the mourning establishment of Messrs. Jay, in Regent-street.)

Fig. 4. — Dress of Lilac Italian Taffety. The skirt is made so as to present the effect of a double dress. One deep flounce goes round the back part of the skirt, and is carried up in the robe form on each side of the front breadth, where it is terminated and confined by a cord and pendent tassels. The form of the robe is completed by a bias fold of silk and a trimming of *passementerie*, placed above the flounce and carried up to the waist. The corsage high, and trimmed merely with two rows of *passementerie*, extending from the shoulders to the point in front of the waist. Round the throat a light frill, composed of a single row of clear muslin, worked at the edge, and fastened in front by a blue ribbon neck-tye and a brooch. Narrow cuffs



Figs. 1.

2



Fig. 3.

of worked muslin, turning back upon the sleeve. Scarf of amber-coloured china crape. White chip bonnet, trimmed with white satin ribbon and roses. Blue parasol.

Fig. 5. — High Dress of *Glacé* Silk, shaded in nankeen colour and sea-green. The skirt trimmed on each side of the front breadth with a bias, gathered in at intervals and confined by bows, all of the same material as the dress. The corsage high and pointed at the waist, trimmed with bias folds passing from the shoulders, and finished by a bow in front, but not placed so low as the point at the waist. Demi-long sleeves, sloped and slightly gathered up in front of the arm, where the gathering is fastened by a bow of silk. Under-sleeves of white muslin, fitting closely to the arms. Muslin collar, fastened by a gold brooch. Bonnet of white French chip, trimmed with *glacé* ribbon, canary colour and white, and a white ostrich feather tipped with canary colour.

Fig. 6. — Head-dress of the *Duchesse de Montpensier*. Small full-dress hat, of the form called *petit beret*, the brim composed of rice straw and the crown of pearls. The trimming consists of pearls and a drooping *regina* plume.

— (From the establishment of Messrs. Jay, in Regent-street.)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The art of flower-making has now attained the utmost point of perfection, and the best artificial flowers are such complete *fac-similes* of nature that they may deceive even the skilled eye of the botanist. The consequence of this vast improvement in the exquisite art of flower-making is the lavish employment of artificial flowers as the ornaments of female dress. The bows of ribbon, for a time so fashionable in caps and under the brims of the bonnets, have now given place to flowers, the appropriate emblems of spring. The bonnets in the somewhat more open and a little deeper in the front than those of last season, afford sufficient space for the tasteful arrangement of bouquets on each side of the face. Some very pretty bonnets have recently been introduced, composed of rice straw and ribbon, that is to say, alternate rows of rice straw and *froncés*, or pink or white satin ribbon. These bonnets are trimmed on the outside with white and pink flowers, and small sprigs of the same flowers are blended with *bouillonés* of pink tulle in the interior of the brim.

For mantelets two forms are much in favour. The one is pointed behind and before like a shawl, and may be trimmed either with frills of silk

LONDON FASHIONS.

pinked at the edge, or with deep black lace. Our print (Fig. 2) represents a mantelet of this form, the point behind being slightly rounded. The other form is either straight or drooping very little behind, and very much sloped or gathered in at the bend of the arms. This mantelet may be trimmed with two or more rows of lace, or with ribbon quilling or *ruches* of silk the same as the mantelet. Mantelets in the forms above described may be made in silks of various colours. The effect of lilac, blue, or pink silk, trimmed with rich black lace, is exceedingly pretty. It may be mentioned that mantelets of white worked muslin, or plain tarlatan, lined with coloured silk and trimmed with white lace, are likely to be a favourite fashion in the ensuing summer, but they will not appear until the hot days of summer, for which alone their lightness is suitable.

We have had the opportunity of seeing, during the present week, two very beautiful dresses, just forwarded to London by one of the principal Parisian *modistes*. One of these dresses was composed of *glacé* silk, shaded in tints of bright rose colour and isly green, and upon this ground was a broad chequered pattern. The skirt was made with one very deep flounce, which flounce ing up edged by a *bouillonné* and a small frill standard broad flounce were placed two narrow flounces, headed immediately above the other, the upper one trimmed with a *bouillonné* and small erect frill tight, opened *en cœur* in front, and was finished frill. The sleeves were open at the bottom, displaying under sleeves of white tulle. The other dress was of taffety *glacé*, blue and amber, trimmed with two broad flounces cut out in large scallops. The flounces were edged at the top with plaited blue ribbon. The corsage was half open, and open at the lower part of the arm, with full under-sleeves of tulle.

The material most generally employed for dresses in demi-toilette is silk, either plain or *glacé*. Checked and striped patterns in taffety and foulard are likewise much in favour. The newest article introduced for morning dresses is that styled *poil de chevre*. It is of a semi-transparent texture. The ground is usually brown or grey, with narrow satin stripes in some decided tint, such as red, green, or blue.

Bonnets of black lace, which regularly make their appearance every spring, have lately been exceedingly numerous. These bonnets, by their

transparent lightness and sombre colour, form an appropriate intermediary between the cold and the warm seasons. At Longchamps many of these black lace bonnets were lined with coloured crape, which had a very pretty effect.

DRESS.

(From the *Quarterly Review*.)

As respects the domestic habits of life, the dress of Sir Joshua's portraits was not, perhaps, adapted for any very active utilitarian feats. It was not made for walking fast or far, for running, jumping, climbing, or any such extraordinary movement; but it was one in which, if a lady condescended to move at all, she did it with infinite grandeur and grace, and danced a minuet to perfection. The head-dress, also, did not precisely admit of a lady's nodding, or giggling, or romping, or of being forward, flighty, boisterous, or passionate, or awfully enthusiastic, lively, and bustling; but it was one in which she might smile bewitchingly, or frown deadly—be graciously interested, or sovereignly indifferent—be sweet, feminine, earnest, and confiding—capricious, arch, sly, and even saucy, to the greatest possible advantage.

From that time to this we consider there has not been

a costume fit for a woman to wear; and how so many have condescended to live and die in the unbecoming absurdities which fill the fashion-books and encumber our walls, we must leave for some "Lady of Rank" to solve. We have encroached long enough upon a subject which our fair readers may perhaps contend was no affair of ours from the beginning, but which, they will remember, we did not venture upon till we had most distinctly proved it so to be.

Some interesting observations might be further made, if they would allow us, on the subject of English women's dressing as compared with that of the French and Germans; and in both cases we would venture to promise to bring them off triumphant. Against the Germans this would be no great victory, for we should philosophically define them, men and women, as the worst-dressed nation in the world; but we would not hesitate to assert their general superiority even to the French. That these do excel in one important point of taste—namely, consistency of costume with age—we have freely admitted. They are also better students, in several ways, of position and occasion; but we think it might be made pretty clear that, wherever they do excel us, it is less from a superiority of principle than from a happier turn in an intenser vanity.



4.

5.

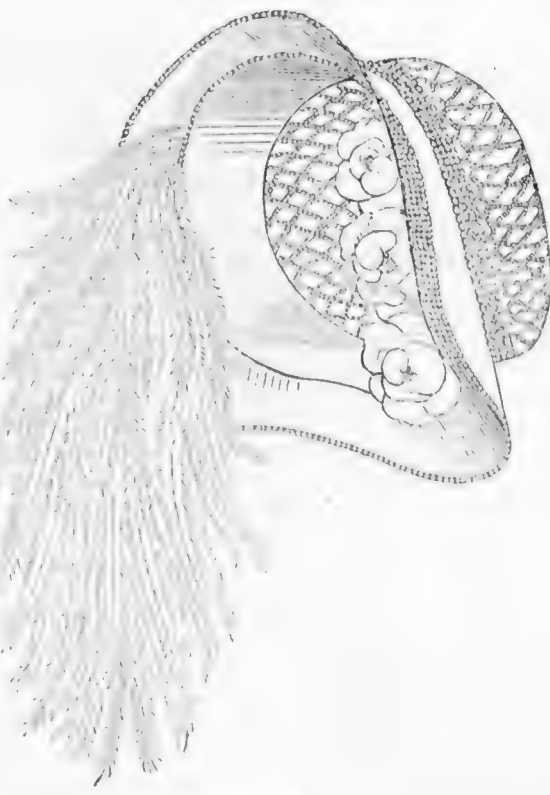


Fig. 6.

WINE AND WALNUTS.



IN connection with the numerous suits, actions, and other legal proceedings arising out of the will of the late Marquis of Hertford, with its numerous codicils, those of the executors against Nicholas Suisse, the valet of the testator, have stood prominent. One of these was for the restitution of inscriptions for French rentes, amounting in value to 700,000*fr.*, which belonged to the marquis, and which his executors asserted Suisse had surreptitiously taken out of his drawer after the death of his master. For this imputed act of robbery they prosecuted Suisse criminally in England; but on trial at the Old Bailey he was acquitted. Notwithstanding this acquittal, the executors, as the inscriptions were deposited in France, instituted a suit against Suisse in the Tribunal de Première Instance for their restitution. The tribunal decided in favour of the executors, and the inscriptions were ordered to be restored to them. This, however, was not the final termination of the claims of the executors. They afterwards discovered that while the inscriptions were in his hands Suisse had received dividends to the amount of 77,710*fr.*, and for the restitution of this sum another action was brought by the executors, but in the first instance they were defeated. Against this decision an appeal was brought before the Cour Royale. After a repetition of all the circumstances, and of the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Cour Royale quashed the judgment of the court below, and desired Suisse to repay the 77,710*fr.* to the executors. There was also an appeal by Suisse against another part of the same judgment of the inferior tribunal, ordering him to restore other dividends received by him, to the amount of 44,000*fr.*, but this the Cour Royale confirmed.—*Paris Paper.*

"Don Henry," says a letter from Rome, dated the 13th ult., "has arrived here. He has prayed the Pope to bless his marriage with Mlle. de Castellar, who has also arrived with her brother. On his way he solicited several bishops to solemnize his marriage, but they all refused, pretending they had no right to do so. But, according to the canonical law, the Pope, as chief of the church, and as first vicar, cannot refuse his benediction if he throws himself at his feet with his affianced bride, and cries, 'Holy Father! We are husband and wife!' It is, however, believed that he would cede to the representations made to him."

A letter from Berlin, dated the 19th ult., says:—"The late serious indisposition of the Emperor of Russia has entirely changed his plans for travelling. In consequence of the earnest advice of his physicians, his Majesty, who has been suffering from a severe liver complaint, will not leave St. Petersburg till the summer, when, probably, he will go to Kissingen to take the waters, and it is expected will pay a visit to his daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, Princess Royal of Wurtemberg, at Stuttgart. Baron de Meyendorff, the Russian Envoy at the Court of Prussia, has not left Berlin to meet his Sovereign at Warsaw, as some journals have stated, and there is no indication of his taking such a journey."

The King of Prussia has presented to the Diet a project of a law for ameliorating the condition of the Jews. Among its various provisions are the following:—"Jews may be appointed to all such public functions as have no executive power attached to them. They may be appointed professors of the royal universities, but only in the faculty of medicine, the section of physical and mathematical sciences, and the faculty of philosophy. The article in the national code which declares that no Jew can be a witness in any criminal affair involving a penalty greater than six weeks' imprisonment, or a fine of fifty thalers (200 francs), is to be repealed. Jews may be chosen as judge-arbiters in all suits in which all the parties are of the Jewish religion."

The laws of Russia not only admit of arrest for debt, but inflict the punishment of imprisonment, for a shorter or longer duration, according to the circumstance under which the debt is contracted. This last provision has, however, for some time fallen into desuetude, at least so far as the nobles were concerned. But the Emperor has lately sent a ukase to the Minister of Justice, desiring that in future the origin and nature of every question of debt brought before them should be scrupulously investigated by the tribunals, and the provisions of the law rigorously applied, without regard to the rank or quality of the party indebted.

The Court of Assizes for Corsica, held at Basta, was lately engaged with the trial of a man named Martelli, indicted for murder committed in the spirit of the *Vendetta*, and under the following circumstances:—On the 26th of June last, Martelli,

in company with another man named Michelini, in whose service he was, left the village of Ville armed with carabines and pistols, announcing their intention to kill several members of the families Capinielli and Savelli, upon whose information Michelini had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 10*fr.* for keeping a gambling-house. At sunrise the two assassins arrived at a place called Batagliago, and concealing themselves in a vineyard, waited the arrival of a person named Francois Filippi; but as he did not come as usual to work they became tired of waiting, and were returning to Ville, when, on their way, they saw Savelli and his son, and immediately concealed themselves behind a wall, whence they fired upon both and mortally wounded the father. This done, Michelini scaled the wall, and firing his pistol at the son lodged the charge in his breast; and Martelli, who had followed his leader, brutally fractured the fallen man's arm with the butt-end of his carabine. After this sanguinary deed the perpetrators disappeared for a time, but afterwards, finding three of Savelli's sons and two of his daughters at Concha, the two bloodthirsty villains fired upon them, wounded one of the sons, a youth only sixteen years old, in the shoulder, and another in the thigh. The third brother took up a large stone and was in the act of hurling it at the head of Michelini, when Martelli shot him dead with a pistol. The assassins fled into the neighbourhood of Calvi, where for several months they became the terror of the whole neighbourhood. On September 12 a detachment of the Corsican Voltigeurs surrounded a house in which it was known the two bandits made their refuge. In a few minutes the brigands fired upon the party, and killed Lieutenant Catillon, who commanded it. The fire was returned, and kept up till a late hour in the night, during which Michelini was killed. In the morning the voltigeurs forced their way into the house, and finding Martelli hid behind two mattresses, secured him. The jury, without hesitation, found him guilty upon all the counts of the indictment, and the court pronounced upon him the sentence of death. Martelli, who is a remarkably strong man, with a stolid, ferocious countenance, and had throughout the trial preserved the utmost indifference to all that had passed, on hearing his awful judgment, turned pale, and large drops of sweat fell heavily from his brow. At this moment a young girl, dressed in deep mourning, came in front of him, and in Italian said, "You turn pale, Martelli. It is but right that you should change colour after having so cruelly made us change the colour of our garments." Martelli hung his head in silence.

The necessity of a change in the mode of administering criminal justice in Jersey and Guernsey is clearly shown by the reports in the local papers. We find in one instance a juror leaves the box and retires to transact business in an adjoining room; and this is justified on the ground that jurors are not sworn to decide according to the evidence, but only to the acquittal of their own consciences. The culprits generally suffer some little imprisonment when found guilty, and are then transported to England for a term of years. The *Jersey News* says, "Southampton is the favourite resort of all our convicts."

"Class in Grammar may come on the floor." "Now, John, commence." "All the world is in debt." "Parse world." "World is a general noun, common metre, objective case, and governed by Miller." "Very well—Sam, parse debt." "Debt is a common noun, impressive mood, and dreadful case." "That'll do. Read the next sentence." "Boys and girls must have their play." "Philip, parse boys." "Boys is a particular noun, single number, uncertain mood, laughable case, and agrees with girls." "The next." "Boys is a masculine noun, inferior number, conjunctive mood, and belongs to the girls, with which it agrees." "School's dismissed."—*Quebec Mercury.*

A coloured man who had been afflicted for three days and nights with a distressing toothache applied lotions to his face, put aloe in his obdurate tooth, but all to no avail—ache it did, and ache it would. The pain became unbearable—he began seriously to meditate suicide; and then the thought struck him, that the pain he was suffering might be a something that had a grudge against him; and would he be fool enough to spite himself? No, not he! indeed. Clenching his fist in desperation, he struck his face a prodigious blow, exclaiming, "Achy, achy, you old fool! you hurt yourself worse than me." It is said that he felt much relieved after this.—*Yankee.*

The King of the French has just presented a magnificent porcelain vase of Sèvres to Lord Holland. By a delicate attention, his Majesty has caused to be painted on the vase the house at Twickenham in which he resided when in England, and in which he often received the father of Lord Holland, with whom he always maintained the most friendly relations. On the other side of the

vase is a representation of the Palace of the Tuileries. Some time ago the King consented to accept from Lord Holland a portrait of his father, after Leslie, which is considered a striking likeness.—*Galignani.*

The Nouveau Perseverant, Captain Boye, arrived yesterday from the coast of Chili, bringing Capt. Hancock, English brig Canning, burnt in the Straits of Magellan from the spontaneous combustion of her cargo of saltpetre. On December 14, Capt. Hancock took on board the crew of the Vingt-Trois Mai, of Bordeaux, which was wrecked in the Haven of Mersey, and who had been wandering about for four days in the midst of the snow and water. After affording these French sailors all the relief in his power, he landed them, on the 25th, at Port Panniny. He was on the point of putting out to sea again when the fire broke out, and the vessel was entirely consumed in a few hours.—*French Paper.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

Paris, April 27.
Among the most pleasant and popular of our recent dramatic novelties is a little piece, produced at the Vaudeville, under the title of "Une Chaise à Deux." The story turns on the matrimonial dissensions of a young couple in an humble condition of life, whose disagreements lead to such an unfortunate *dereglement* of their financial affairs, that at length all their worldly goods and chattels are reduced to *one chair*. The husband and wife are thus compelled by necessity to make this one chair serve as a seat for both. "Le bonheur tient si peu de place," says a favourite French writer. *M. and Madame Annibal*—the couple represented—are a long while in discovering this truth. But better late than never. The necessity of mutual concession brings about reconciliation, and by one of those sudden turns of fortune, which seldom occur anywhere but on the stage, they become rich, and consequently their happiness is complete. The piece is admirably acted, the heroine being personated by the fascinating Madame Doche, well known to the *habitués* of the St. James's Theatre, in London.

The reappearance of Carlotta Grisi has been an event at the Opera. She has performed in "Le Diable à Quatre" and in "Pasquita." On the first night of her appearance she was received with enthusiastic applause, and nearly covered by an avalanche of flowers poured upon her from all parts of the theatre. A disagreement has arisen between the favourite *danseuse* and the manager of the Opera (M. Leon Pillet), on the subject of her recent *congé* to Rome. She was to have returned to Paris on the 1st of February, but she did not come till the 25th of that month. In consequence of this delay, it was proposed to make a deduction from her salary unless she consented to make compensation for her absence by twenty-five additional performances. This arrangement Mlle. Carlotta would not accede to, and she has commenced legal proceedings against M. Pillet for the recovery of 5330 francs, the sum withheld from her salary.

The exhibition of the works of living artists re-opened on Sunday week to the public, and will continue open till the middle of May. Many good pictures, before scarcely seen, are now removed into more favourable places. In the sculpture gallery there is a very fine colossal plaster model of the poet Malherbes, by Dantan. The statue is to be cast in bronze, and to be erected at Caen, the native town of the poet.

The French Academy has elected a member in the room of the late M. Alexandre Gurrand. After two ballots, M. Ampère was chosen by a majority of votes.

Queen Maria Christina and the Duke de Riazares and Montmorot have been sued in the Tribunal of Commerce by M. Cardin, for the sum of 500,000*fr.*, as due to him for his commission on the sale of the salt mines and works of Lin, belonging to her Majesty and her consort, the negotiation of which sale he undertook by order of M. O'Neill, their banker, and M. de Lillo, their intendant, with the promise of the above commission. The cause came on a day or two ago. After hearing the pleaders for all parties, the tribunal put off its decision for a fortnight.

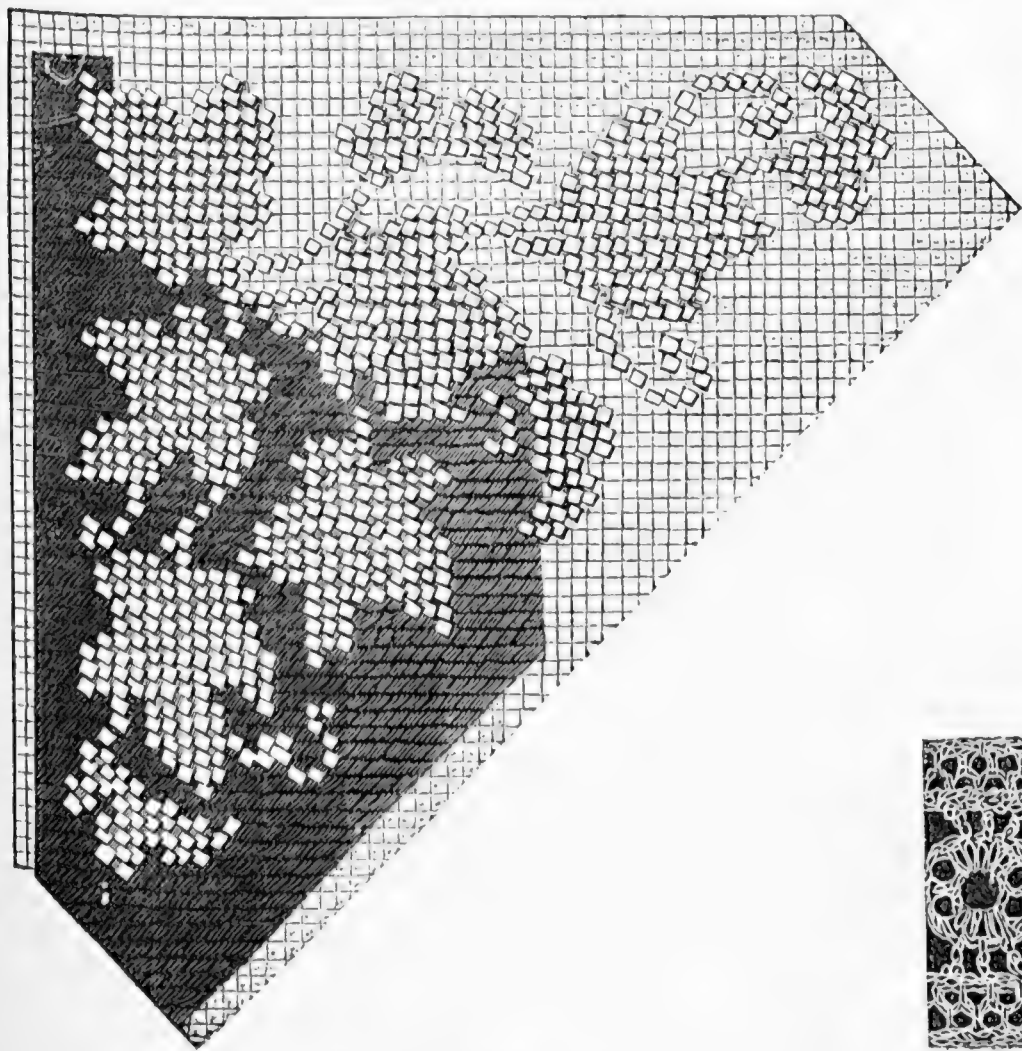
Among the most recent fashionable arrivals here are the Duke of Devonshire and suite, the Countess of Cardigan, and some other members of the English aristocracy.

'Tis necessary a writing critic should understand how to write. And, though every writer is not bound to show himself in the capacity of critic, every writing critic is bound to show himself capable of being a writer.—*Shaftesbury.*

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MILE. RIEGO DE LA BRANCHARDIERE.

BERLIN WORK.



LAMP-STAND—VINE-LEAF PATTERN.

Penelope canvas of 10 double threads to the inch, and the canvas should be 12 inches square. The pattern is worked with white bugles about one eighth of an inch in length, and are worked on the canvas with waxed thread in tent stitch, and the ground is worked in cross stitch with 14 shades of scarlet single German wool, commencing with the darkest shade of scarlet to the centre of the canvas; finish with a rouleau of shaded scarlet for the border.

CROCHET.

INSERTION.

Taylor's Crochet thread No. 12; steel crochet needle No. 21; standard gauge.

Make a chain of 900 stitches for each yard. This insertion is commenced in the centre of the pattern, and the rows are worked in each side of the 1st row.

1st row.—6 chain, miss 6, 5 plain; repeat to the end of the chain, cut off the thread, and commence at the other end.

2nd round.—1 chain and 1 treble six times in the 6 chain of 1st row; then 3 chain, miss 2, 1 plain, in the centre of the 5 plain in 1st row; 2 chain, miss 2; repeat to the end of the 1st row, then turn the work so as to crochet in the foundation chain, and repeat the 2nd round, working in the same stitches as the other side; at the end work 1 plain, and cut off the thread.

3rd round.—Work 1 plain stitch in the 2 chain stitch of the 2nd round, 2 chain, *, 1 treble, 1 chain, miss 1, 1 treble, 1 chain, miss 1, 1 treble, miss 13; repeat from *, and work the other side the same. The treble stitches in this round are to be worked in the chain stitches of the 2nd round.

4th round.—All plain.

5th round.—3 chain, miss 1, 1 plain; repeat.

6th round.—3 chain, miss 3, 1 plain in the 3 chain of 5th round.

7th round.—Miss 2, 2 plain; repeat.

NETTING.

FICHU, OR SMALL SCARF FOR THE NECK.

Blue and white three-cord sewing silk, half an ounce of each; one mesh No. 11, one No. 17, and a flat mesh five eighths of an inch wide; foundation of 160 stitches; commence with the white silk and No. 11 mesh. Net 12 rows plain.

13th row.—Blue silk, the flat mesh; net 3 stitches in every stitch; repeat.



KNITTED SCARF FOR NECK.

14th row.—Blue silk, No. 17 mesh; net one plain row.

15th and 16th rows.—Same as 14th.

17th row.—Blue silk, flat mesh; net one plain row.

18th row.—White silk, No. 11 mesh; net 3 stitches into 1, reducing it to 160 stitches again, and repeat these two stripes twice more, then 11 rows of plain white, making in all four stripes of white and three blue; then for the edge, flat mesh, blue silk.

1st row.—Miss 1 stitch and net 6 stitches in every 2nd stitch.

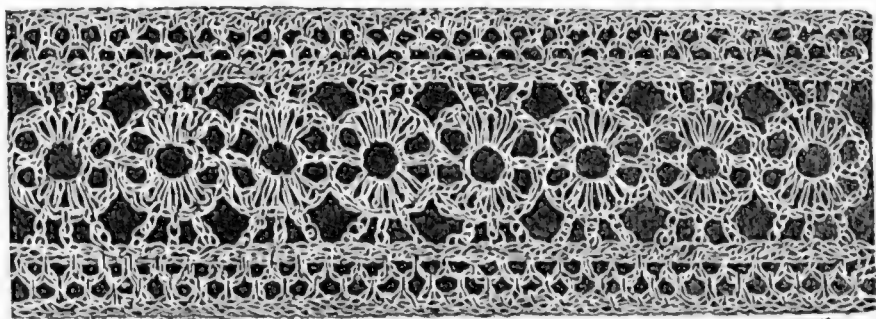
2nd row.—Blue silk, net every stitch.

3rd and 4th rows.—White silk, mesh No. 17, net plain.

5th row.—The blue silk doubled, mesh No. 11, miss 1, and net 1 in every 2nd stitch; repeat and turn the scarf, and work the edging from the 1st row, and when both sides are edged draw the ends together, and finish with chenille tassels and ring.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EMILY will have what she requires next week, and is informed that the "Work Table" is original, and not furnished by correspondents.



FAMILY MISCELLANIES.

THE KITCHEN AT HOME.

BY MONSIEUR A. SOYER, OF THE REFORM CLUB.

FISH.

SALMON, SAUCE MATELOTE.—Cook three good slices of salmon as directed in the last, or a large salmon peal trussed in the form of the letter S; dress it upon a dish without a napkin, having previously drained off all the water; have ready the following sauce: peel fifty small button onions, then put a good teaspoonful of powdered sugar into a convenient-sized stewpan, place it upon a sharp fire, and, just as the sugar melts and turns yellowish, add a quarter of a pound of butter and the onions; place it again upon the fire, tossing them over occasionally until they become slightly browned; then add a good tablespoonful of flour (mix well, but gently), a glass of sherry, and a pint of broth (reserved from some soup); let boil at the corner of the stove, skim well, and, when the onions are done and the sauce rather thick, add a little pepper, salt, a teaspoonful of catsup, one of Harvey sauce, and one of essence of anchovies; when ready to serve add two dozen of oysters, blanch and bearded, allow them to get quite hot, sauce over and serve. I sometimes, at home, make a few fish quenelles and add to the sauce. The remainder of the above is very good if put in the oven upon a dish with a cover over and a little additional sauce.

WHITING AU GRATIN.—Put a good spoonful of chopped onions upon a strong earthen dish, with a glass of wine, season the whittings with a little pepper and salt, put it in the dish, sprinkle some chopped parsley and chopped mushrooms over, and pour over half a pint of anchovy sauce, over which sprinkle some brown bread-crumbs, grated from the crust of bread; place it in a warm oven half an hour.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Earl Grey moved the second reading of the Army Enlistment Bill. Lord Combermere opposed the bill. The Duke of Wellington supported the bill, which he thought would induce good soldiers at the expiration of their term of service to enlist for a lengthened period. The Duke of Richmond, Lord De Ros, and the Duke of Cleveland, severally opposed the bill. Lord Stanley and Lord Brougham spoke at considerable length against the measure. Their lordships divided, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 108 to 94.

On Tuesday the royal assent was given by commission to the Fever (Ireland) Bill and others which had received the consent of both Houses of Parliament.—The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was, after a short discussion, read a second time.—The bills on the table were forwarded a stage; after which their lordships adjourned.

On Wednesday their lordships did not sit.

On Thursday night, after some discussion, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

On Monday, in the House of Commons, the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Bill, and the Marriages (Scotland) Bill, were committed *pro forma* on the motion of the Lord Advocate, who announced that he would not insist on the 12th clause of the Registration Bill, and that he would make several amendments in the Marriages Bill.—On the motion to receive the report of the education grant resolution, Sir Wm. Molesworth moved, as an amendment, that any minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, or other regulations, which exclude Roman Catholics from participation in any grant of public money for purposes of education, by requiring the use of the authorized version of the Scriptures in all schools so aided, are inexpedient, and should be rescinded. Mr. B. Escott seconded the amendment. On the House dividing there were—For the original motion, 203; for the amendment, 22: majority against the amendment, 181. The report of the education grant resolution was then received.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering a resolution for the granting of a loan for Irish railways. The resolution he had to submit to the committee would be, that a loan of £620,000 should be given to three Irish railways. The debate was adjourned.

On Tuesday Sir C. Napier obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Seamen's Enlistment Act.—Dr. Bowring then moved that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, requesting that she will be graciously pleased to authorize the issue of coins representing the value of two shillings, being the tenth of the value of a pound sterling; and two pence and two fifths, being the hundredth part of a pound sterling, such coins to be called Queens and Victorias, or any other name which to her Majesty may seem meet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion that the prejudices of the people were too strong in favour of the present system of currency to permit at once the adoption of a decimal system in its room. He had, however, no objection to striking off a two-shilling piece, which might accustom the public to the gradual introduction of the system. After a short conversation, Dr. Bowring withdrew his motion, satisfied with the assurance given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Lord John Manners then proceeded to call the attention of the House to the affairs of Greece; but while yet in the midst of his argument the House was counted out.

On Wednesday Sir John Pakington moved the second reading of the Juvenile Offenders Bill. Mr. Roebuck moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. On a division there appeared—For the second reading, 75; against it, 23.—Mr. Waddington moved the second reading of the Rating of Tenements (No. 2) Bill. Sir G. Grey opposed the bill, and after a lengthened discussion the House divided—For the second reading, 71; against it, 89: majority against the bill, 18.—Mr. Sharman Crawford moved the second reading of the Tenant (Ireland) Bill. Mr. R. Osborne opposed the bill, and after a few observations the discussion was postponed to Wednesday next.

On Thursday Mr. Hume's motion for an inquiry into the state of the navy was negatived, the numbers being—For the motion, 13; against it, 66.

The bulletin issued on Wednesday, at four o'clock, represented his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be in the same precarious state. It is feared there is no chance of his recovery.

We regret to state that Lord Cowley died in Paris on Tuesday evening. His lordship was in the 74th year of his age, being four years younger than his brother the Duke of Wellington.

General Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, arrived at Southampton on Thursday. The bells sent forth a merry peal, and thousands of persons were present to welcome his arrival. The Mayor and authorities were in attendance, and presented Sir Henry with a suitable address.

No less than thirty-two houses, including the vicarage, were entirely consumed by fire at Stoke, near Exeter, on Tuesday. The fire, it is supposed, originated in a spark from the railway engine.

Pedantry is a fault of which soldiers, sailors, sportsmen, gamblers, cultivators, and all men engaged in a particular occupation, are quite as guilty as scholars; but they have the good fortune to have the vice of pedantry only, while scholars have both the vice and the name for it too.—*Sydney Smith.*

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

The Three Cousins. A Novel. By Mrs. Trollope. 3 vols. Colburn.

We hardly know how to do justice to this latest and, in our humble opinion, most finished production of Mrs. Trollope. As in "*The Widow Barnaby*," another picture complete in itself, so in this the grouping, and the happy and minute progression of character, are perfect; and as the plot is never for an instant forgotten in mere digression, that breadth is preserved which the amateur for the most part loses sight of.

Three ladies—neither fates, fairies, nor graces—but respectable Englishwomen of the ages of fifty-two, thirty-four, and eighteen—are the heroines; but as to whether Laura Lexington, the younger of the triad, is, in reality, the central point of attraction, we must leave to the discovery of the reader. Her father is thus described:—

"Mr. Lexington was really as handsome as ever, which was the more extraordinary, because it is almost impossible to suppose that his days passed without anxiety, for he was well born, expensive in his habits, and very poor. But no superficial observer would ever have guessed this last-mentioned fact, for he contrived to carry on the war, as he and his class denominate the mystery of spending more money than ever belonged to them, with extraordinary courage and spirit.

"In his case, however, this courage and spirit were not generated by despair, as happens in nine such cases out of ten, but by hope. His uncle, Sir Joseph Lexington, who was still alive, was a baronet, possessing a large unincumbered estate, strictly entailed; and, being a bachelor at ninety-two, permitted his nephew to sleep in peace, notwithstanding his debts, and to keep up his spirits, notwithstanding the unreasonable age to which this uncle had contrived to live."

Of the wife of this Lothario it is observed:—

"The death of this beautiful young creature when her little girl was only a few years old was a very merciful dispensation, for her life must have been a very miserable one had it been lengthened. Her boy-husband was one of the very handsomest, and perhaps one of the most captivating, young fellows ever seen; but this would have been but a worthless sort of atonement in the long run for pretty nearly all the vices and pretty nearly all the follies which it was possible for a man (not of a murderous temperament) to commit."

Another prominent character is the Bishop of Solway, described with all that fine and cutting railery in which the authoress excels; but we do firmly believe that the picture is unjust. That there may have been such bishops is possible enough; but for the most part the mitre has for many years past been remarkable for purity of intention, learning, and piety. The merely gentlemanlike, dinner-giving, good-natured, nonchalant Bishop of Solway, with his white hands, white teeth, vanity, and friandise, is, thank Heaven, a being for whom we should seek in vain. What says the writer, while fluttering around the thing of her creation?—

"Everything that a bishop does is, or at least ought to be, attended to; and therefore a smile from such a one, or a slight movement of the eyebrows, or the least possible shake of the head, or a trifling action of the hand, may all be made to tell in conversation, in a manner that may at once edify and delight all those admitted to his society; and also, which is more important still, it may, and will, and does, spare him a great deal of exertion and fatigue, which would attend the verbal expression of his anxiously-looked-for opinions, thereby saving his physical strength for the performance of the many heavy duties which must inevitably fall upon all the Protestant bishops of Great Britain. And now, to return to what I was saying—the bishop smiled."

Bitter, bitter Mrs. Trollope! Sorry should we be to fall after any fashion, clerical or otherwise, beneath your lash! And not only the bishop but his excellent wife also comes in for her share of castigation. After having exerted her influence with her husband in a good cause, the exultation imputed to her is abundantly selfish:—

"Mrs. Morrison had the pleasure of feeling, as she had many thousand times felt before, that whatever she determined to do with the bishop, her husband, that she could do; and, moreover, that such would probably be the case had she the whole bench to manage instead of one."

After this comes the early education of Laura, as preparatory to her being launched into the great world under Morrisonian auspices. Another personage who figures much in the drama as it progresses onward is Sir Joseph Lexington, whose riches and mystical eccentricity serve to complicate the writer's scheme until its abrupt yet clear dénouement in the third volume. Of Lord Brithington and "poor Frederick" we will say nothing, lest, by linking certain developments together, we should deprive the reader of a pleasure to come.

Political Fame. 1 vol. Pickering.

In this well-written work, a lady assumes the monitorship of those to whom are confided the destinies of the nations; and she has performed her task with much discriminative wisdom. We hope the time is not far distant when the women of England will not deem it a reproach to interest themselves in the affairs of their country; and the authoress of the work before us has shown how well the rapid perceptions of the female mind may be brought to bear on topics for which many would deem it unfitted. The following extracts will support what we have thus briefly inferred:—

THE DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

"If we deem the life of a virtuous man beautiful, there is a still more holy beauty in his death: he has so lived as to look forward to a brighter inheritance; his conscience has echoed language born above; his sins have been the heirlooms of our first parents; his virtues have been his own training. A holy smile takes away the cold aspect of death; the sobs of the poor are the requiems which his parting soul receives."

TRUE GLORY.

"It has long been a popular error to sum up the glory of a reign according to the number of battles gained; in fact, to forget the necessity, the too sad necessity, of war, and look upon it as the greatest achievement of a monarch's life. Alas! here ends the triumph of such records. There is another and better world, the future inheritance of the prince and the beggar; there the trumpet will not proclaim defeat or victory, nor the defeated shriek forth their dismal cry."

"In that sphere, where all is peace and love, monarchs have no more power than the beggar, whose lowly petition could not reach his majestic earthly throne. That impartial eye which surveyed the work he had created; that just voice which declared good that which was meant for the happiness of man; that Almighty Being who, for some wise purpose, allows one human being to possess higher power than another; the King of kings—will judge the monarch as his subject; and how can the triumph of arms atone for sins of omission and commission?"

"The Augustine ages may be the boast of history, but how know we that these brilliant reigns may be worthy of the worldly praise we award to them? The motives of kings may appear traced on the pages of history; we take the words as we find them, but the heart of man is a sealed book, whose pages are revealed only to one Supreme Reader. The illustrious Homer, vaunting the adventures of Ulysses, is not really more fabulous than those who sing the praises of monarchs for the deeds of war achieved in their reign. The laconic word 'good' prefixed to a monarch's name is more comprehensive than the more generally understood adjective 'great.'"

"The last words of Pericles sum up much of what a good monarch might exclaim, and the famed general and orator considered his conscience a higher praise than the eulogiums of the friends who surrounded his deathbed. 'You must not forget the most meritorious circumstance of my life,' he cried; 'I never caused any one citizen to mourn on my account.' And although his biographers deny this fact, by stating that the ravages of the Peloponnesian war caused the misery of thousands, yet the words used with justice are worthy of record. Romulus, brave Romulus, are worthy of record. Kings have continued to pride themselves upon that warlike fame which is the scourge of worlds. And yet how different is that truer fame which has religion, peace, and love, for its attributes! We would not seem fulsome—we would not utter one word for the sake of favour—but, no regal favour being in this instance required, we will proudly affix Queen Victoria's beloved name, as that of a sovereign whose mild and gentle virtues speak to the heart and mind."

A very entertaining article appears in "*The Quarterly*" on the subject of dress. The writer has pinned his remarks on a clever and erudite work by Mr. Planché:—

"Let no one," he says, "think we exaggerate the importance of DRESS. As far as we see, there is nothing that can be proved to be half so important. Whether we visit old countries, or discover new, or read history, or study mankind under this aspect or that, but one and the same result invariably presents itself, viz., that human nature, in all times and all latitudes, is found, has been found, and will ever be found with the same wants and wishes, passions and propensities, promises and disappointments—only in a different dress—that, as the author of '*Sartor Resartus*' would say, man is the same clothes, whether painted in the high ruff of Zucchero, or in the low collar of Sir Joshua."

Of the peculiar style of Vandyke he observes:—
"It must be admitted that the airy ringletty style of coiffure, which is one of the distinctive marks of the painter, was only becoming, even in the young, to the most evanescent species of beauty. To the higher styles of physiognomy it can never have been wearable. It suited small delicate features and waxen complexions, where it played in light golden or chestnut curls, and cast violet shadows on pink foreheads. It became the round pearly Flemish faces, always fair and always fat, of Terburg's and Netscher's ladies, who generally appear in this coiffure. It did well for faces like trim little villas, which may be overgrown with creepers, or overhung with willows; but fine features

ures, like fine mansions, want space around them, and past of all can the smooth expanse of forehead be pared; and dark complexions require the relief of still darker masses of hair; and dark massive hair is meant to lie languidly in grand easy forms, and not to twist and twirl and stand on tiptoe in trivial transparent curls. We grudge the fine foreheads that have been frittered away by this coiffure, and long to lift up that smothering fringe, and throw open the upper lights of the face. Honthorst's picture of 'The Queen of Bohemia' is a specimen of this. She has the finely pronounced features, deep melancholy eyelids, and prophetic expression of Charles I.—a face when young to have bound with a classic fillet like a Cassandra—when old to have swathed in drapery like one of Michael Angelo's fates, or at any age to have crowned with a royal diadem like a Queen as she had been—but which, as given, with the dark heavy hair, like a curtain halfway down, hanging in a straight line over her eyebrows, and doubtless truer to reality than a Vandyke's lighter forms, looks as if all the real expression of the face were quenched—as if, like herself, it had been deprived of its native rights and inheritance.

The prevalence of one kind of costume is severely condemned:—

"If all ages are to dance to one tune, it should be a minuet and not a jig. If there is to be but one standard of garb, we are bound in duty to consider the grandmother first. The granddaughter will not look so ill in her close kerchief as she in the girl's low dress. It is invidious, too, to fix any time for drawing the line between them. No one likes to tell their years, except the impertinently young, or the wonderfully old, and no one need if they do not belie them in other respects. The *certain age*, too, which is the true Rubicon, requires the most courage of all to avow. The conventional dresses of the old Catholic times, which were assumed equally by those who remained in the world as by those who quitted it, were an admirable assistance in settling this point. A total change is easier than a partial; and when a lady of the olden time found her secular garment no longer so becoming to her as it had been, she threw it off altogether, and suffered no mortification in assuming a garb which was no positive blazon of age, though the greatest accommodation to it."

"Neither the plain woman nor the poor woman suffer so severely by this state of things as another class to whom we have slightly alluded—those advanced and advancing in life. The present style of dress is law, for it makes no provision at all for the infirmities of age."

Finally, the lingerers up to the latest period around the shrine of fashion are given up to the terrible castigation of a female French writer:—

"Aux esclaves de la mode, quand toute jouissance d'amour propre est enlevée, quand tout intérêt de la clarté des lustres, le bourdonnement de la foule. Après tous les rêves de l'amour ou de l'ambition, subsiste encore le besoin de bruir, de veiller, de dire: *tout est triste—la parure, le fard, la gaieté.* Spectres viennent s'asseoir aux banquetts d'aujourd'hui, comme pour donner à la jeunesse une triste leçon de philosophie—comme pour lui dire: *c'est ainsi que vous passerez!*"

Appropriate to the coming season, Mr. Strange has published an interesting little "Handbook to Paris," for 1847; and, moreover, he has wisely avoided plunging us at once into the great city of boulevards and palaces, and thereby dazzling us overmuch. On the contrary, he conducts us preliminarily by all the usual routes from the coast. The little book is very neatly got up, and has some good illustrative vignettes.

Attracting us by its prettily ornamented cover is another little work by Miss Agnes Green, entitled "The Knitted Curtain Receipt Book," one of the thousand similar expositions of the art of knitting as applied to some special object. In this work three curtains, with their appropriate edgings, are described.

Dr. Riadore's work, entitled "Remediable Evils attending the Life of the People" (Sherwood), is a work that must necessarily create much inquiry at a time like this. It is both rich in facts and in argument, and, though solid in the best sense of the word, is at the same time exceedingly entertaining. At page 60 he tells us "there are about 30,000,000 acres in the United Kingdom in a wild, uncultivated state, *capable of employing all unemployed hands.*" Here is a text for the legislator! But when will he look it full in the face? Echo answers *when?*

The people are the best judges of their immediate gratifications, and the worst judges of what would best conduce to their interests for a series of years.—*Sydney Smith.*

THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Nothing has occurred at this theatre during the week to call for particular notice, further than a mere remark upon the bill of Tuesday, which was made out quite after the fashion of a "Long Thursday." First came "I Due Foscari;" then a divertissement, with Rosati, Perrot, Marie Taglioni; and the *pas de quatre* from "Le Lac des Fées," by Cerito, St. Leon, Cassan, and Honoré; then we had a little of "La Favorita," with Gardoni and Bouché; the whole wound up by the ballet of "Orithia."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

On Tuesday the performances were to have been "L'Italiana in Algeri," and "La Reine des Fées," but it was found necessary to change the first piece in consequence of the illness of Marini. Marini has for some time been suffering from indisposition, but, strange as it may appear in an old actor, the real cause of the present disappointment arose entirely from his having been seized by "stage fright." So powerfully had this distressing malady—which some actors never conquer—attacked him, that on Saturday, his first appearance, he actually wept from over-nervousness. Under these circumstances it would be unfair to criticise his *début*: we shall, therefore, not enter upon the subject of "L'Italiani in Algeri" until Signor Marini shall have recovered sufficiently to do himself justice, and allow us to do the like to his great talents. As far as the mere change of opera went, the one substituted—"Lucia di Lammermoor"—left the aristocratic frequenters of this splendid theatre nothing to regret. But who could regret any change which called forth such an opera as "Lucia," and supported as it is at this house? Persiani was more than herself on Tuesday. Can we bestow higher praise? Ronconi appeared to have completely recovered from the hoarseness under which he laboured the first night, and sang admirably. But where shall we find terms sufficiently eulogistic to paint our feelings with regard to Salvi? The more we hear this superb singer the more delight do we experience. His rapid transition from *fortissimo* to *pianissimo* can be compared to nothing so well as to one of the great Kean's electrifying changes of tone and sentiment. Salvi is as fine an actor as he is a singer. We wish he would alter his manner of rushing from the stage after the *maladizione*: it is undignified in the extreme; it is the only blemish in his entire performance, which we notice the more strongly as a proof that if we could we *would* find fault.

In "La Reine des Fées," which followed the opera, Dumilâtre was as féesh as ever; she is certainly a lovely dancer. Petipa performed some of his *petits pas* so admirably that they actually became grand *pas*. The two beautiful scenes, the appearance of the fées and their boudoir, gained their usual burst of applause. Dumilâtre, in her last grand *tour de force*, pretty clearly proves she has the power to *jump over the heads* of any dancers who may come in her way. This feat, strange as it may appear, is as elegantly accomplished as it is novel in idea.

PRINCESS'S.

THE RETURN OF MRS. BUTLER (LATE FANNY KEMBLE) TO THE STAGE.—Much interest was naturally excited to witness the first appearance of this celebrated lady after so many years of retirement; and that interest had not been diminished, but greatly increased, by the correspondence which had lately taken place between Mrs. Butler and Mr. Bunn. It may be remembered that, upon the occasion of a negotiation being opened between the parties, Mrs. Butler demanded no less than one hundred pounds per night for performing at Drury Lane. This was so absurdly extravagant that we, at the time, could not help expressing our astonishment how Mr. Bunn could reply with the good temper he did, and go so far as to offer the lady fifty pounds per night for acting. This offer was indignantly declined; and Mrs. Butler commenced her new theatrical career in the provinces, but ultimately accepted an engagement of Mr. Maddox to perform at his theatre. Last Monday evening was the time fixed for her reappearance in London, after a retirement of many years. We must confess that we attended the theatre on Monday evening full of doubts as to the result, for we could not but remember that since this lady last acted in the metropolis a new generation had arisen, who "knew not Fanny Kemble" but as a theatrically historical personage; and, so many failures had we witnessed in performers once quitting the stage and returning to it—but not to be thought of as they had been formerly—that, we repeat, we were full of doubts. These doubts were by no means set at rest in the early part of the play, "The Hunchback," for, upon her entrance, the vile taste with which she had dressed the character of *Julia* gave her an old-fashioned air, very unlike what *Master Walter* had been so highly extolling to the expectant *Sir Thomas Clifford*. Mrs. Butler had another great drawback upon her first entrance, for it took place in company with one of nature's fairest bits of handiwork, the beautiful Mrs. Stirling, whose taste in dress is almost faultless; and never do we remember to have seen her look, or act, better than upon this occasion. When Mrs. Butler appeared in her second dress, the case was wonderfully changed: she looked as young as ever we recollect to have seen her; and when her countenance became lighted up by the brilliancy of soul which this gifted lady possesses to so eminent a degree, that countenance, which upon ordinary occasions is far from handsome, became perfectly beautiful. The audience was a cold audience, and one that would not be warmed until the third act

was nearly ended, when it appeared to awake suddenly beneath the blaze of genius. We believe there never occurred in any theatre a more honest, more enthusiastic, or longer continued thunder of applause than that which was so justly bestowed upon the splendid effort of exalted genius which Mrs. Butler displayed in that magnificent scene where the distracted girl, half imploring, half threatening, demands from the hands of *Master Walter* her salvation: it was, in truth, sublime. At the end of the play Mrs. Butler was called before the curtain, and was evidently affected by the reception she met with. The next to be noticed is a gentleman from the Theatre Royal, Dublin—Mr. Creswick. This gentleman enacted *Master Walter*, the hunchback, and evinced throughout a powerful dramatic talent. The character of *Master Walter* is a most difficult one to play; but, if analyzed, will be found composed of little else but beauties. Mr. Creswick was loudly called for at the end of the play, as were Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Compton. Mr. Compton was the *Modus* of the play, and in the only good scene—we mean for that character—came out admirably. He evidently found great difficulty in sustaining the coldness of the character; nor did we wonder at it, with such a *Helen*. We must not omit Mr. James Vining's *Lord Tinsel*. He gave it all the glitter the author meant; but how came he to forget one of the best lines—"Not to know Master Cricket," &c.? He was evidently nervous, as, indeed, were all the performers in the piece. Rodwell's "Seven Maids of Munich" followed, which brought out Miss Sara Flower and Mr. Compton to admiration.

On Wednesday Mrs. Butler appeared at this theatre in the character of *Juliet*. It was in this part, then Fanny Kemble, she first made her curtsy to the public, and by her talents rescued Covent-garden Theatre from impending ruin. The theatre had fallen into such distress in 1829 that it could not have been opened had not several lovers of the drama subscribed various sums, some in the shape of loans, others as donations; indeed, so completely was this fine theatre a subject of charity, that at the bottom of the bills of Miss Kemble's first appearance, October 5, 1829, the following paragraph was to be found:—"Miss Kelly has consented to perform gratuitously for ten nights. Miss Foote has also given her services for ten nights. Mr. T. P. Cooke has offered to act six nights gratuitously. Mr. Kean will act three nights gratuitously immediately on his return to London." So great was Miss Kemble's success, that not only were all the loans paid off, but the theatre completely re-established. Mrs. Butler's *Juliet* has lost none of that truthfulness, that gentleness—that power which so completely took the town by storm now eighteen years ago. Her sweetness in the garden scene, and the fearful energy where she fancies she sees "her cousin's ghost seeking out *Romeo*," were equally surprising and true to nature. *Juliet* found in the new actor, Mr. Creswick, an able support. His *Romeo*, in more respects than one, was a performance of great merit; his scene with the friar particularly so. At the conclusion he, with Mrs. Butler, was called before the curtain and deservedly applauded. The new farce which followed, entitled "A Wife for an Hour," was quite successful, and, aided by the quaint acting of Mr. Compton and the amusing portraiture of a barmaid by Miss E. Stanley, sent the audience home smiling to their beds.

ADELPHI.

This house continues to be well filled by the attractions of last week's bill of fare—"The Flowers of the Forest," "Jenny Lind," and "Shocking Events."

LYCEUM.

"The Creole," "Jenny Lind," "Crusoe the Second," and "The Loan of a Wife," continue to bring good houses.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mademoiselle Chéri appeared on Wednesday for the last time but one of her present engagement. The performances were announced for her benefit: they consisted of "Les Grisettes," "Jeanne et Jeanneton," and the "Changement de Main." In the two last Rose Chéri acted her parts with all that ease, grace, and true feeling for which she has been so justly admired in this country as well as in France. We understand the fair actress is to be married soon after her quitting England; and, it is said, the expectant happy man only consented to defer his bliss until the termination of this engagement out of deference to her praiseworthy desire to settle as much as possible upon her parents. The whole proceeds of this engagement are to be thus bestowed.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

On Tuesday this long-announced benefit for the distressed Irish and Scotch took place. It should scarcely have been called an amateur performance, seeing that many of the parts, and those, too, of the greatest consequence, were sustained by first-rate professionals. The play chosen was that magnificent effort of mind, Knowles's "Hunchback"—Mrs. Butler, by permission of Mr. Maddox, taking her celebrated character of *Julia*. Our opinions of this lady's talents have already been stated in our notice of her first appearance on Monday at the Princess's. Miss Jane Mordaunt enacted *Helen*; but, with our recollections so fresh upon the same character as represented by Mrs. Stirling the night before, we must be excused for being silent upon the subject, for, as Mrs. Malaprop would have said, comparisons are *odorous*. Mr. Vandenhoff's *Master Walter* was a well-conceived and well-executed piece of acting: in this style of part Mr. Vandenhoff has few equals. The prologue, written with point and taste by Lord Morpeth, was

well spoken by Mr. Vandenhoff; and Mrs. Butler gave many exquisite touches in her delivery of the well-written epilogue of Lady Dufferin. The best-sustained characters by amateurs were *Lord Tinsel*, *Modus*, and *Fathom*. The house was completely filled; and her Majesty honoured the performance with her presence.

PHILHARMONIC.—The fourth concert took place on Monday evening, in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who sat in the seats exactly opposite the orchestra. Although the Queen of England did not occupy, as usual, the Royal Gallery, the Queen of Song did, for there we beheld fair Jenny Lind. The programme was a good one, albeit a little overcharged with Mendelssohn.

PART I.
Sinfonia in F (No. 8) ... BEETHOVEN.
Duetto, Miss A. Williams and Miss M. Williams, "Quis est homo" (Stabat Mater) ... ROSSINI.
Concerto in G, pianoforte, Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy ... BEETHOVEN.
Aria, "Ah! rendimi quel core," Miss M. Williams (Mitrane) ... F. ROSSI, 1686.
Overture, Euryanthe ... C. M. VON WEBER.

PART II.
Sinfonia in A minor (No. 8) ... MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.
Duet, "Come be Gay," Miss A. Williams and Miss M. Williams (Der Freischütz) ... C. M. VON WEBER.
Selections from "A Midsummer Night's Dream":—
Overture—Scherzo—Song, with chorus, "You spotted snakes," Miss A. Williams and Miss M. Williams ... MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.
Conductors—Mr. Costa and Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.

Beethoven's sinfonia was magnificently performed, and as well conducted by Costa, although an Italian, as it could have been had Germany owned the honour of his birth. Rossini's duet, "Quis est homo" was charmingly sung by the Misses Williams, and is a delightful composition, notwithstanding what the young Master Beethoven of a certain leading journal may say to the contrary. Mendelssohn rendered the concerto in G in a truly masterly style. For ourselves we prefer a solo to a concerto on the pianoforte. The piano is a poor instrument when concerted with others. The aria by Rossi, 1686, was well sung by Miss M. Williams; and the first part brought to a brilliant close by Weber's "Euryanthe." In the second part poor Weber was completely swallowed up by Mendelssohn; but as Mendelssohn, according to a certain musical solon, who writes for a paper he should never have been allowed to write for, is "the greatest pianist as well as the greatest composer in the world!" we suppose we are bound to be thankful for the surfeit we received. Mendelssohn is a man of first-rate musical genius, and can stand much firmer alone upon his own merits than he ever will by the aid of puffs. Puffs, if too strong, are apt to shake, if not blow down, a public man's reputation; they at last make the object of them appear ridiculous. Her Majesty remained to the close, and left the room followed by hearty cheers.

THE RIVAL ITALIAN OPERAS.—On Thursday both houses gave the same opera, "I Puritani." The respective casts were:—

Her Majesty's Theatre.—*Elvira*, Madame Castellan; *Giorgio*, Signor Lablache; *Arturo*, Signor Gardoni; *Recardo*, Signor Coletti.

Royal Italian Opera.—*Elvira*, Madame Grisi; *Giorgio*, Tamburini; *Arturo*, Signor Mario; *Recardo*, Signer Tagliafico.

Where there is so much excellence at each house it were invidious to draw a comparison. Never was a composer so honoured before as Bellini is in this instance. In no other city in the world are there two such Opera-houses as those of London—in no city in the world has there ever been such an assemblage of musical talent, and on the same night. Both these theatres bestowed all their vest resources to do honour to one and the same opera. Such an occurrence is unprecedented in musical history.

MUSICAL REVIEWS.

The Phantom Canoe. Poetry by R. Nicholson, Esq. Composed by G. A. Hodson. D'Almaine and Co., Soho-square.

This is one of the songs sung by the Female American Serenaders, at the St. James's Assembly Rooms, and is a charming specimen of their style of music. The composition by Mr. Hodson is not only sweet and appropriate, but evinces a masterly pen. Without aiming at affected crudities, there is quite enough of science displayed to prove the composer to be a finished musician. The words are very superior to most of those adapted to the Nigger melodies. We will let a verse speak for itself:—

"On the lake by the woodland when the pale moon is shining,
A phantom girl paddles a phantom canoe;
Oh, why did she fall to that darkie's designing,
And why did he fail to be constant and true?
Oh, list! maidens, list! to this sad tale,
And then poor Womba's fate bewail.
List! list! list!"

None of our fair readers will do wrong in immediately possessing "The Phantom Canoe."

Flora May. By the same.

All that we have said in praise of the above song may be reiterated in speaking of "Flora May." It is an exceedingly sweet composition. In the last bar but one of the symphony (and wherever the like passage occurs) an accidental *natural* has been omitted before the last D for the right hand. The

accompaniment of the ninth and tenth bars of the voice part has a particularly pleasing effect. The chorus is very simply arranged, and perfectly well adapted to amateur performance. If sung by four female voices the part written in the *bass clef* may be taken an octave higher. The last G should ascend to avoid octaves with the treble. "Flora May" is certain to become very popular.

The Comprehensive Tune-Book, edited by Dr. Gauntlett, consisting of Hymn and Psalm Tunes, Anthems and Choir Music, Sacred Harmony for Private Use, with Organ and Pianoforte Themes. In turning to the second page of the wrapper we find this announcement:—"There are thirty-four hymn and psalm tunes, four anthems, three chants, a chorus of Handel, and three pianoforte themes, in this April number. Here is as much music for TEN PENCE as is ordinarily sold for ten shillings." This assertion is quite true; and, when we bear testimony to the careful, musician-like style in which the whole has been edited, we doubt not but that many of our readers will become subscribers. We never remember to have seen a better work for private use brought out. The historical and biographical notices contained in the wrapper are well worthy perusal, and will be found in every instance of great value.

Handel's Songs, Duets, Trios, &c. No. 1. Price 6d. This number contains five pieces, "O worse than death," with air, "Angels ever bright;" "O Lord, whose mercies;" "Holy, holy;" "Alas! my Father," with air, "Sin not, O King," and "Pious Orgies." Dr. Gauntlett has here, as in the above work, done his task admirably; and, when we look at the lowness of the price, we cannot restrain our wonder how so much that is excellent can be sold for so small a sum. The above works are published by Whittemore, Houlston, and Stoneman, Paternoster-row.

1. *Jessie*. Sung by Mr. Allen, to whom it is inscribed.
2. *In the Greenwood Free*. Song. The words by Ed. Gilbertson, Esq.; the music composed by Brinley Richards.
3. *The Irish Emigrant*. Written by the Right Hon. Lady Dufferin; composed by G. Barker; published by Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

No. 1 is a charming ballad, full of all the sweetness of pure melody, combined with the elegances of refined taste and artistic knowledge. We should have preferred the major third, C sharp, being taken as the bass for the fifth bar, page 2, instead of the E.

No. 2. A very agreeable composition, both as regards words as well as music, and admirably adapted to teaching purposes or drawing-room performance. Mr. Richards will, we are sure, excuse us for pointing out a slight error in the second bar of page 3 (and wherever the same passage occurs). The F sharp in the bass should have been G flat. It is true that the sound of F sharp (on the piano) and G flat would be the same, but that is no excuse for incorrect writing. The harmony here intended is A bearing a diminished seventh, not the diminished seventh, on F sharp: the resolutions of the two harmonies are widely different. This is an inaccuracy in writing very frequently fallen into by much older hands than our clever young composer Mr. Richards. It is but a slight grammatical slip, which, once pointed out, will not very likely occur again.

No. 3. An unpretending ballad, not over rich in diversity of harmonies, nor astounding for its originality, unless we instance the accentuation of the name MARY, in which the composer lays the stress upon the last two letters.

ÉNIGME.

Voilà cette mère
D'une touchante grâce
Le petit Pierre
Elle embrasse.
Sais-tu pourquoi?
Je dirai, moi,
Parcequ'il est
Mon premier.
Est-ce que tu l'as?
Bon! encore un pas.

Avec mon premier
Tu auras mon second,
Eh alors mon entier
Tu sauras, si fecond
Votre esprit
A douer de vie
L'ébauche du canevas.
Ah! tu me fais,
Allons! je m'en vais,
Je me sauve!—non, tu m'as!

MARIANNE.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

This society has long and deservedly been a great favourite with the public; but since the establishment of the new society the honours have been somewhat divided. Honestly, however, has the old society maintained its proud position against its formidable opponent, supported, as it has hitherto been, by the talents of Cattermole and Lewis. These gentlemen's pictures were not merely scraps and sketches, but generally elaborate and finished works of the highest order of art. They are, therefore, more particularly missed when subjects in the higher branches of the art are so much wanted, as is evidently the case in the present exhibition. There is not a single leading figure-subject that we recollect; there are plenty of boys, girls, and men, little more than mere studies or sketches; but being used as we have been to the splendid compositions of Cattermole and Lewis, and more lately with similar if not higher subjects of the same class by Haage and others of the new society, we regret to perceive a decided falling off in this most important branch for which the society has for so long a time been justly celebrated. The landscape exhibitors have this year, however, struggled hard to keep their high standing, and some of them have never done better than on the present occasion, particularly Prout and De Wint. The former certainly was never more successful. We scarcely know which of his pictures to prefer the most: they are all exceedingly happy. There is less mannerism about them than usual; and of all his numerous works there is not one that is inferior to his former productions. De Wint also exhibits a great many first-rate landscapes of more or less merit. No. 125, "View on the Witham, near Lincoln," is perhaps the best landscape in the room. It is painted in a bold, clear, and natural tone, without any of the clap-traps to which many water-colour painters resort to get up an effect. Mr. De Wint has other subjects of great merit in the present exhibition. F. Tayler has many clever small pictures this year. No. 251, "Stag at Bay," the scene a rocky glen in Braemar, Aberdeenshire, is full of life and beauty. The figures and dogs introduced into the splendid scene are all well and vigorously painted. Mr. Tayler's other Scottish subjects are equally well delineated.

No. 7. "The Lake of Geneva, from Clarens, looking towards the valley of the Rhone," by Fripp, is a broad, natural, and faithfully painted landscape; the tone and execution altogether are highly creditable to the artist.

No. 157. "The Ten Virgins," Eliza Sharpe. This is the largest and most important figure-subject in the exhibition. As we have already stated, this society is very much wanting in such compositions, and much credit is due to the lady for the honour she has conferred upon the exhibition by the production of the only important historical picture. We do not by any means put it forward as a perfect picture of its class, for we could find fault with the want of harmony in the colouring and the drawing in some instances; yet, considering it is a work of such character, and such value to the society, and by a lady too, it really deserves every commendation.

Neither Copley Fielding or David Cox do themselves justice in the present exhibition: the latter is much too careless in detail. His works are not to be compared with his more carefully-finished productions of former years; and Copley Fielding's appear to be the same sort of subjects, the same effects, and the same defects which seem to have been growing upon him for the last few years.

Gastineau has some good landscapes. No. 156, "Windermere, from the Woods of Ellery," is the largest and best: the distance is charmingly painted, and the whole picture is a masterpiece of its kind. No. 38, "Chapel in the Cathedral, Bruges," is a good specimen of Mr. J. Nash's interiors. Hunt has many clever pictures in his peculiar style; but one a little out of his style, and by far his best, is No. 267, "Drawing beer by Lights." A girl is represented drawing beer by a candle, which is placed on the ground, while the daylight is pouring through a window in the background. The conflict of the two lights is excellent, and the whole arrangement of the little picture perfect. There are some good flower-paintings by Miss Harrison and Mr. V. Bartholomew.

Amongst those present we noticed the Duke of Newcastle; Earls of Ellesmere, St. Germans, Jersey, Powis; Countesses Grey, of Essex, Jersey, Powis, and Dowager Countesses of Colchester and Morley; Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield, and Chester; Lords Montagu, Colborne, and Charles Townshend; Ladies Montagu, Charles Townshend, Grey, Clinton, Head, and James; Sirs Edward Sugden, Edmund Head, and Walter James; Dr. Whewell, Mr. Rogers, &c.

HINTS ON EQUESTRIANISM.

BY MRS. WALKER.

The following important portions of the equestrian art a good horsewoman should make herself perfect mistress of ere she attempt the true pleasures of equestrianism by those delightful canter which, when once enjoyed, too often make the young rider consider as *minor points*—those, without a perfect knowledge of which, no lady is safe in her saddle, even though the other portions of her riding may be excellent. I allude to the STOPPING, TURNING, and BACKING a horse. Frequent accidents have arisen from the want of quickness in doing these; therefore I wish to impress upon the fair equestrian the necessity of studying them well in the commencement, so that she may not be flurried when suddenly called upon to pull up her horse, or turn him to the right or left; but, from early and constant practice, do so with such perfect ease as will not only render the movement graceful but ensure the animal's obedience.

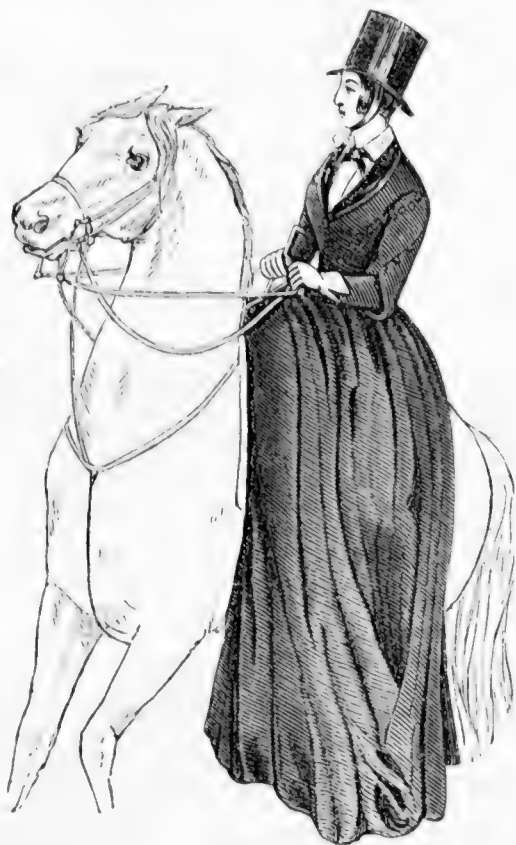
TO STOP A HORSE.—Always supposing that the reins are not too long, in which case they should be drawn to a proper length through the left hand by the right; the bridle hand must be slightly raised, and drawn towards the centre of the waist, and, at the same time, the shoulders thrown back, which simultaneous movement is sure to stop the horse.

TO TURN TO THE RIGHT.—The bridle hand is advanced towards the horse so as to slacken the

ciently, the right hand must be taken off the rein and the left resumes its place. Particular attention must be paid at all times that the reins at each side are of equal length.

TO TURN TO THE LEFT.—The right hand, which is generally on the rein, is taken off, and the left hand, which will be seen by our illustration, turns the horse by the pressure of the rein on the off side of his neck. Care must be taken not to fall into a too general habit of crossing the right hand over to tighten the rein: it looks very unlike a rider, besides depriving her of the power of using the whip, should the horse not turn at once.

TO BACK A HORSE.—The reins—*perfectly even, and both hands on them*—are drawn in towards the waist, which throws the horse almost on his haunches and makes him walk back; and his backing *straight* is done by a slight pressure of the



little finger at each side, which should be sufficient only to make the horse take, first one step to the right, then one to the left. Backing a horse cleverly will be found most essential; for instance, if a lady gets her horse between two carriages, and no room to turn, she has no alternative but to back out, and, if the pressure of the little finger be not very gentle and very correct, the chances are that the horse may put his foot between the spokes of one of the wheels, which would so alarm him that an accident would be the almost certain result.

Westbourne-park-road, Paddington.

DRAWING, PAINTING, ETC.

MODELLING WAX FLOWERS.

THE FRENCH POPPY.

The petals are to be cut out of white wax, three different sizes, the number being thirty-four: and there must also be a small piece of the same colour wax, about two inches in length and a half in breadth. The petals are to be painted with the lightest yellow tint in the middle of each petal, and the top of each is to be tinted with the red powder, beginning from the top, and to be executed in streaks; the last tint should not quite meet the yellow. Then you will have to cut out the piece of white wax in strips, but these are not to be separated; and colour that part which you have cut with the yellow tint a little deeper than the petals. After you have done this, take the pin and make a few very small pleats on the top of each petal; make the pulp of the large size wire, and place a little white wax, about half an inch in length, making the pulp rather round and flat: then put on the top a small piece of green wax, and on that a piece of the lightest yellow wax, and make a crease with the pin on the top of the pulp; halve it each way; then in the quarters make two more marks; then put that piece of white wax, the part which you have painted yellow, so as to just come above the pulp. Then put the three small size petals round: there will be fifteen a size larger, which you are to put three times round the next size; these are sixteen, to be put four in each round, and to be spread out a little more than the first. Then cut out a piece of green wax the size of a sixpence, and make a hole in the middle, and put the end of your wire through that, and take it up close to the back of the flower, making it firm with your finger. It is now finished, with the exception of the leaves, which you can buy ready made.

ORANGE BLOSSOM.

A pretty but simple flower. The petals are five in number for each flower, of double white wax, which is to be used for them, and also for the strips: but the end of the wax is to be doubled again; the strips are to be an inch and a half in breadth, and an inch in length, and to go twice round the pulp; the petals are to have two creases with the pin in the top of each petal, with the point of the pin; and the strips are painted with the second yellow tint, and the top of the pulp also: putting the strips round the pulp, and then the five petals, and at the bottom of your flower a little pea-green wax. The buds are made with a little white wax, and slightly touched with the yellow tint on the top; the leaves are made of the same green wax, and the small size wire is to be put between them: they are cut out of double wax.

E. H.

reins on the near side of his neck, whilst the right hand draws the right rein tight, which turns the head round, and consequently makes the horse turn the body; the moment he has turned suffi-



THE POPPY.—*Papaver Papaveracea*.—ORANGE.—*Citrus L. Aurantiacea*.

LAW AND POLICE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, April 26.—NASH v. LUMLEY.—This was an action to recover a small sum of money which the plaintiff, who sued as a pauper, alleged was owing to her by her mistress, Lady Lumley. The plaintiff, it appeared, had entered the service of Lady Lumley in the capacity of cook, but having had some differences with some of her fellow-servants she gave notice to leave. Lady Lumley, who was at Scarborough at the time, thereupon wrote and gave instructions to her butler to pay the plaintiff's wages. This was done, but the latter was dissatisfied, and demanded payment for the extra month. Of course, the butler, and afterwards the defendant, declined to accede to this proposition, whereupon the present proceedings resulted. Baron Alderson remarked, that a master, if he thought proper to dismiss a servant, had the option either of dismissing that servant at once, or of giving him a month's notice. If, however, he adopted the former course, he was bound to pay the servant a month's wages. On the other hand, the servant had no such option. The servant could not, without some dishonest or extreme impropriety of conduct, be suddenly dismissed without the payment of the month's wages; but where a servant, as in the present instance, dismissed herself, she had no claim for that payment. She might, had she chosen, have remained the month. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A boy named *John Murray* was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having stolen a pocket-handkerchief. The prosecutor said as he walked along the prisoner met him, and suddenly after passing turned round, whipped the handkerchief out of his pocket, and ran off. A policeman stopped the prisoner in his hurry. The handkerchief was flung away. The prisoner, upon being asked what he had to say, declared that he never took the handkerchief.—"Why, then, did you run?" said the Lord Mayor.—"Because," replied the prisoner, "I saw the handkerchief hanging out of the gentleman's pocket, and, as there was a boy after him that I knew to be a thief, I thought the pocket would be picked and I might be suspected, so I cut off." (Laughter.)—The policeman said that the handkerchief was in the prisoner's hand when he was running.—The prisoner: That's the way for a policeman to get a good character. Let him only accuse an innocent lad, and he's sure to be praised for seeing what nobody else ever saw.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

BOW-STREET.—ROBBERY IN LIVERPOOL.—*Robert Drury*, a youth, was brought, in the custody of Sergeant Thompson, F division, charged with having stolen the sum of £1250, the property of Messrs. Demsey, Frost, and Co., his employers, with which he absconded. The prisoner was traced to the Bridge Hotel, Southwark, where, after having booked himself for Dover, he was enjoying an excellent dinner. The whole of the money, minus his travelling expenses up to town, was found upon him, and he was ordered to be conveyed back to Liverpool by the officer who apprehended him.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—FURIOUS DRIVING.—*Francis Skipp*, described on the police-sheet as "gentleman," was charged with having furiously driven two horses in a carriage while he was in a state of drunkenness, and also with having injured and otherwise endangered the lives of two young women named Fry.—*Sophia Fry*, of 30, Great Ormond-street, said, about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday evening she was about to cross Leicester-square, when she was suddenly knocked down by the horses in a carriage driven by the defendant. The horses were coming along at a very great speed, and on their wrong side. Her arm was broken, her head was injured by one of the horse's hoofs, and her leg was badly bruised.—*Elizabeth Fry* said she was with her sister at the time of the injury. The horses and carriage came on at such a rapid rate that it was impossible to get out of their way. She was also knocked down, and her side very much bruised.—*James Dimes*, a cabman, said he saw a carriage coming along on the wrong side of the road. The defendant, who was driving, was evidently drunk. The defendant drove against his cab, and did damage to the amount of 30s. The defendant then ran against a lamp-post, and concluded his drunken career by knocking down two females. The horses were galloping furiously at the time.—Police-constable C 50 said when he took the defendant into custody he was evidently intoxicated.—The defendant's solicitor contended that the whole affair was the result of accident. The defendant was driving a pair of horses which became unmanageable, and that accounted for the mistake of the witnesses in supposing that he was drunk and driving furiously.—*William Arnold*, a groom, said he was with Mr. Skipp at the time of the accident. The horses were only trotting at the time. The defendant had been drinking, but was not so far gone as to be incapable of driving.—Mr. Bingham inflicted the fines of £10 for the injury on *Sophia Fry*, and £10 for the injury on *Elizabeth Fry*, to be awarded to these parties by way of compensation; 40s. for furious driving, 30s. for damage to the cab, and 5s. for loss of time to the cabman; in all £23. 15s. The defendant was at this court a short time ago, and was then fined 40s. for furious driving.

William Macqueen was brought before Mr. Bingham, charged with assaulting a young lady of the name of Woods, residing at No. 6, Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood. The complainant, accompanied by two other young ladies, was proceeding along Tottenham-court-road, when the defendant came up to them, and,

seizing hold of complainant, exclaimed, "I'll have this one;" and caught her up in his arms in such a manner that she had the greatest difficulty in getting from his unwelcome embraces. After a severe struggle she at length got away, when the prisoner again caught hold of her, struck her on the mouth, and said he would give her in charge for attempting to rob him. She then called a police constable, and gave him in charge.—*Ann Furby* and *Mary Anne Jones*, the two young ladies who were in company with the complainant, corroborated her evidence in every particular.—The defendant said he was extremely sorry for what had occurred. He was in liquor at the time, and did not know what he was about.—Mr. Bingham said respectable females were not to be annoyed and insulted by every man who chose to plead intoxication as an extenuation of the offence. He should fine him £3 for the assault, and trusted that it would act as a warning to him in future.

THE CASE OF THE COUNTESS OF MORNINGTON.—An elegantly-dressed lady, evidently suffering under mental distress, accompanied by a gentleman, understood to be her legal adviser, entered the court to make an application to Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate. The gentleman, who was spokesman, said—"Sir, I have to solicit your advice in a case of a very painful nature. It is a case in which I do not know whether it is in the province of this court to give assistance, and this increases, if possible, the painfulness of this public application. This lady is the Countess of Mornington. She has been separated from her husband, the present Earl of Mornington, for about fourteen years. At the time of the separation the Earl of Mornington settled on this lady £1000, to be paid out of his estates. The arrears, which have accumulated for thirteen or fourteen years, amount to £14,000, or, if Lady Mornington is entitled to charge interest, to £17,500. About six or seven months ago Lady Mornington came to England to see about her Chancery suit. She resided at Hatchett's Hotel, and she has no cause of complaint against Mr. Thomas, the proprietor, except the looking to his own interest; and seeing no prospect of speedy payment of his bill, he gave her ladyship notice to leave the hotel on Saturday. Lady Mornington, therefore, at this moment is really in a state of complete destitution. She has not a farthing in the world. Lord Mornington's family has been appealed to, but they all refuse to interfere in any matter in which Lord Mornington is concerned, and state that in everything in connection with Lord Mornington the law must take its course. In consequence of Lord Mornington's conduct, Lady Mornington is reduced to a most pitiable situation. God knows what is to become of her, for she has not a sixpence at present, and not even the means of getting a night's lodging. My application to you, sir, is to know if you, by some summary process, can bring Lord Mornington, who is now at Mivart's Hotel, before you, to show cause why he does not properly maintain his wife. When Lady Mornington was ill at Hatchett's Hotel an application was made by Mr. Thomas to Lord Mornington for assistance. The answer of the Earl of Mornington was, 'Bring me word that she is dead, and I'll pay your bill—otherwise I will not give you a farthing.' I hope your worship will at least give this lady your advice."—Mr. Bingham: I see no difficulty in the case whatever; the course to take appears to me perfectly plain. This lady complains that her husband does not allow her support. I understand she lives at Hatchett's Hotel, which is in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. She is at present without the means of support, and she therefore comes within the description of casual poor. The lawful course is for her to apply to the parish authorities to be relieved. The husband is bound to supply means of subsistence to his wife, and a parish has power to compel him to do what a husband is bound to do, namely, to contribute to the support of his wife.—The applicant, on behalf of Lady Mornington, thanked the magistrate for his advice, and then withdrew.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Wednesday an obstinate, sullen-looking little girl, named *Jane Dewar*, whose head scarcely reached over the dock, and apparently not more than ten years of age, was brought before Mr. Arnold, charged with robbing her mother, the wife of a labourer at Bethnal-green. The mother, a poorly-clad woman, with an infant in her arms, and who said that she had seven other children besides the prisoner, stated that the latter, ever since her infancy, had displayed a remarkably vicious disposition and turn for thieving, which nothing that she or her family could do was of the least avail in checking, and that this was not from want of instruction or religious example, as the girl could read every line of the Bible, and had been constantly taken to church by her aunt at Greenwich, with whom she had been living for the greater part of the last seven years. About a twelvemonth ago, however, her aunt brought her home again, and stated that she had been so repeatedly robbed by her and forgiven, and had so much trouble and annoyance with her, that she was determined to keep her no longer. Witness, therefore, kept a strict watch upon her actions, but she had scarcely been at home a week when she watched an opportunity and absconded, carrying away with her several articles of wearing apparel belonging to the other children, which she sold to marine-store dealers, and lived upon the produce until it was exhausted, and was then found wandering about the streets almost naked, taken to the workhouse, and sent home by the parish officers. She then kept her locked up for some time, and afterwards forgave her; but as soon as she obtained her liberty she robbed her again, and again ran away from home, from which she continued absent for several

days, and was at length discovered in a union-house in one of the suburbs; in fact, she had run away so often during the last twelvemonth, generally continuing absent for a fortnight or three weeks together, and always returning back shoeless and in rags, that she could scarcely be said to have been really at home two months out of the whole time, and wandered such extraordinary distances that there was hardly a workhouse in London to which she had not been taken. On Monday morning last she sent her with some money upon an errand in the neighbourhood, and, finding she did not return, went in search of her, but could hear nothing of her till that (Wednesday) afternoon, when she was brought back by another parish-officer, who stated that she had been found wandering about Greenwich-park almost starved, having had nothing to eat but some sweetmeats she had bought with her mother's money, and having been carried to their union-house, they had, with great difficulty, extracted from her where her parents resided, and sent her up to town. The witness, upon this, determined to call in a policeman, and give her into custody for stealing the money, as she had robbed her parents so continuously that there was scarcely an article in their lodgings which had not replaced a similar one that had been stolen; and, as all chance of amendment was entirely gone, she and her husband were anxious to have her placed in some institution, in the hope that a year or two's confinement there might work an improvement in her. The witness was wholly unable to account for such extraordinary conduct, further than that the prisoner had always been a very strange, obstinate child, who very seldom spoke, although she was uniformly treated with kindness by the whole of the family.—The mother expressed her willingness to take the child back again, if she would consent to stop at home, as she had to feed and pay another girl for nursing the infant; and the magistrate three times endeavoured to extract a promise from her to that effect, but she as often replied decisively that she would not go home, and wanted to go to prison; and, although the magistrate pictured the treatment of a gaol in vivid colours, it had no effect in shaking the girl's obstinacy. Mr. Arnold, at length, after alternately warning and persuading the child in a most painstaking manner, said it was certainly one of the most extraordinary instances of juvenile obstinacy and depravity he had ever heard of; but it was the worst course that could possibly be pursued to gratify her wish by sending her to prison, which would most probably end in her destruction; and he would, therefore, advise the mother, as he had no means to procure the child's admission into an institution himself, to take her home again, and apply to the minister of her parish, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, who would no doubt exert himself to that effect; and he (the magistrate) would be happy to render any assistance in his power to further it.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the following official notices:—That her Majesty will hold a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, the 27th of May next, at two o'clock, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday: the knights of the several orders to appear in their collars; and that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Carroll as Consul at the Mauritius for the United States of America.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have appointed the Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, M.A., to the rectory of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, Chappside, with the rectory of St. Michael-le-Querne annexed; the new incumbent is the son of the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., canon residentiary of St. Paul's and vicar of St. Pancras. The Rev. Richard Pole, M.A., to the rectory of Ewhurst, Hants; the Rev. P. Rush, to the rectory of South Luffenham, Rutlandshire; the Rev. Edward Parker, B.A., to the district chapel of Trinity Church, Blackburn; the Rev. C. Lawford, to the living of Winterborne Stoke and Berwick St. James, Wilt; the Rev. William Burnett, to the rectory of Tangmere, Sussex; the Rev. Henry Latham, M.A., to the vicarage of Fittleworth, Sussex; the Rev. Grandley Willington Shelton, to the rectory of Chelmondiston, Suffolk; the Rev. A. H. Hobart, to the rectory of Caythorp, Lincolnshire; the Rev. R. Hankinson, to the perpetual curacy of St. Margaret, Lynn Regis, Norfolk; the Rev. James Jollands, to the vicarage of Haslingfield, Cambridge; the Rev. Joseph Morton, to the vicarages of Bumlin, Kiltrusten, and Lissonduff, in the county of Roscommon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Star*, 10-gun brig, Acting Commander Selwyn, arrived at Spithead late on Monday evening, forty-two days from Sierra Leone. No man-of-war was there when she left. The *Star* parted company with Commodore Sir C. Hotham on the 28th of February, when he had his pendant flying in the *Penelope* steam-frigate. He was then proceeding to visit the station down the coast, and the *Penelope* was towed by the *Devastation*. The *Favourite*, Commander Murray, had sailed on a cruise.

The *Hazard*, 18, Commander Egerton, arrived at Spithead at noon on Tuesday, and saluted the flag of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle. The *Hazard* sailed for Penang on the 15th of January, from the Cape on the 7th of March, and St. Helena on the 13th of March. She left the Cape in company of the *Wolverine*, 16, Commander Clifford, but parted company with her the day after she left St. Helena. The *President*, 50, with the

ag of Rear-Admiral Dacres, Captain Stanley; the imrod, 20, Commander Dacres; the Eurydice, 26, Captain Anson; and Snake, 16, Commander Brown, were at the Cape when the Hazard sailed.

The Earl of Auckland has now in his gift an admiral's good-service pension of £300 per annum; two captains' good-service pensions of £150 each per annum; and the appointment of a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, at £182. 10s. per annum.

The troops composing the garrison of Dublin, consisting of a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery battalion, with their field batteries, 4th Light Dragoons, 13th Light Dragoons, 3rd (Buffs), 7th (Royal Fusiliers) depot, 26th (Cameronians), 68th (Light Infantry), and 83rd Regiment, assembled at eleven o'clock, on the morning of Friday, in drill order, in presence of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., commanding the forces, and his staff, who appeared in blue undress. The troops performed various manœuvres, and returned to their quarters at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lieut. Edward Cullen, Barrackmaster of Wexford and Arklow, died at Wexford Barracks, on the 21st of April.

MARKETS.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—There is no new feature in the market for the English Funds. Consols for the account have been done at 86½ and ¾; and for money at 86½ and ¾. On the whole they are rather firmer. Three per Cents. Reduced, 85½ to 85¾; Three-and-a-quarter per Cents., 87½ and ¾; Long Annuities, 8 15-16 to 9; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 3s. dis.; India Stock, 44; Consols Scrip, 2½ dis.

SMITHFIELD.—The prime Scots freely produced 6d. per 8lb., and at which a good clearance was effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 1200 Scots, homebred, and shorthorns; from the western and midland districts 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England 750 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 220 horned and polled Scots.

MARK-LANE.—The change in the weather, and an increase in the display of samples exhibited by land carriage, from the home counties, had the effect of checking the rise in prices, when a fair clearance was made. Foreign wheat was in request for export to France and Holland, and, having in addition several country buyers, a tolerable extent of business was on the whole done. The inquiry was principally directed to the recently received parcels of new red Baltic, and for the best heavy descriptions prices 1s. to 2s. per quarter above those of this day se'nnight were realized.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at 5, Bolton-row, the Lady Louisa Alexander, of a son, still-born.
On the 24th ult., at Hampton-court Palace, the Lady Emily Seymour, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at the Lower Rectory, Malpas, the lady of J. Tyrwhitt Drake, of a daughter.
On the 24th ult., the wife of Thomas Brown, Esq., of Brantford, Sussex, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at 22, Portman-square, the lady of H. L. Styleman Le Strange, Esq., of a son.
On the 28th ult., at 50, Torrington-square, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Denman, of a daughter.
April 15, at Rome, the lady of John Wilson, Esq., of Sea-croft-hall, in the county of York, of a son and heir.
On the 25th ult., at St. Margaret's Vicarage, Rochester, the wife of the Rev. James Whyte, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Leamington, the lady of James Hugh Smith Barry, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 23rd ult., in Chesham-street, the wife of W. H. Pole Carew, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Longhope, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Mr. Whatley, D.D., N. Tucker, Esq., R.N., to Helena Louisa, youngest daughter of C. Irving, Esq., D.C.L.
On the 27th ult., at Shepperton, Middlesex, by the Rev. W. Russell, rector, Henry Carpenter, Esq., of Shad Thames, Esq., to Mary Gilbert, second daughter of John Pen-will, of the former place.
On the 27th ult., at St. Alphage, Greenwich, Henry Walter Wilson, of the Inner Temple, Esq., to Kate Foster, only daughter of the late Captain John Filmore, R.N.
On the 23rd ult., at Wismar, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Theodor Schachts, Esq., of London, to Marie Sophie Charlotte, only daughter of Senator Hermes, of Wismar.
On the 26th ult., at St. Mary's, Islington, Ralph Dodds, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Mrs. Margaret Walton, of the same place.
On the 23rd ult., at the parish church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, Henry, third son of Thomas Kirkland, Amelia, second daughter of Thomas Forbes Walmisley, Esq., of Westminster.
On the 24th ult., at Christ Church, Surrey, John Brady, Esq., to Sarah Lavender Rayner, only daughter of the late John Rayner, Esq., of Blackfriars-road, and of Ely, Cambridgeshire.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., in Baby-place, Bath, Arthur Henry, only child of Colonel Maclean, 13th Light Dragoons.
We have to announce the demise of Lady Alicia Gordon, which took place on Saturday morning, at her residence in Hertford-street, Mayfair. Her ladyship was born in 1788, and was only daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Aberdeen. The deceased lady was for many years the Lady of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda.
We regret to record the death of the recently-appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man (Dr. W. A. Shirley). His lordship was the Bampton Lecturer of the present year, and had delivered only two of the lectures. He was a member of the noble house of Ferrers, being the son of the Hon. and Rev.

Walter Shirley, brother of the sixth earl. The deceased had held the appointments of archdeacon of Derby, prebendary of Lichfield, vicar of Shirley, and rector of Brailsford, Derbyshire.

On the 23rd ult., at his residence, Hawkshead, Herts, Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, in the 90th year of his age.

At Harley-house, Clifton, aged 67, Colonel Lewis, of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire.

On the 28th ult., Dr. Robert Masters Kerrison, at his residence, 35, Upper Brook-street.

In February last, drowned in crossing the Fish River, at the Cape of Good Hope, Frederick, youngest son of James Capel, Esq., of Fitzroy-square, in the 22nd year of his age.

On the 22nd ult., at Elm-cottage, Stewart's-grove, Chelsea, Emily Adams, the youngest daughter of Charles Thomas Adams, Esq.

On the 24th ult., at Oak-cottage, Hammersmith, Lætitia, the wife of Percival Leigh, Esq.

On the 24th ult., at the Holt, Oakenham, Berks, Augusta Sherman, wife of W. C. Kenrick, Esq.

On the 25th ult., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Christina, wife of John Beatson, Esq., of Bath-place, Peckham, in the 63rd year of her age.

On the 26th ult., at Stratford-grove, Essex, Thomas Curtis, Esq., aged 77.

On the 26th ult., at Spring-grove, Richmond, Sir Charles Price, Bart., in the 71st year of his age.

On the 25th ult., at Leamington, in the 72nd year of his age, Lieutenant-Colonel Pocklington, late of the Notts Militia, and of Carlton-house, Notts.

On the 17th ult., at Rome, after a very short illness, brought on by excessive grief, Walter Long, jun., eldest son of Walter Long, Esq., M.P., of Rood Ashton, Wilts, aged 23.

On the 26th ult., at Upper Tooting, Sarah, the wife of John Lucas, Esq., aged 82.

On the 23rd ult., at 7, Park-road, Regent's Park, J. S. Elliott, Esq., aged 61.

On the 24th ult., in Cloudeley-square, London, Colonel G. B. Bell, Bengal Native Infantry, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 24th ult., at Highbury-terrace, Ann, the wife of Edmund Goudsmith, Esq., aged 77.

We regret to announce the death of his Grace the Duke of Argyll. This venerable and excellent nobleman died at Inverary Castle on Monday morning, in the 70th year of his age, having been born on the 21st December, 1777. In early life he entered the army, and served under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercromby in Holland. He afterwards represented the county of Argyll for upwards of twenty years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON Assurance Corporation, for Life, FIRE, and MARINE ASSURANCES. Established by Royal Charter, 1720. Offices, 7, Royal Exchange, and 10, Regent-street.

This long-established body has recently issued a new Life Prospectus, embracing a variety of very eligible plans for assurance, and which may be had by a written or personal application. The Expenses of managing the Life Department are defrayed by the Corporation, and not taken from the Premium fund.

JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

NEW Invented Secure Hair Bracelets,

CHAINS, RINGS, &c.—Ladies or Gentlemen requiring their own or friends' Hair made into Ornaments, as tokens of remembrance, are respectfully invited to call at J. LEE'S, Goldsmith and Artist in Hair, 41, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, where they may select from an immense variety of new and elegant patterns, mounted in fine gold in the most fashionable styles. Orders expeditiously executed, and none but the best work sent out from this establishment.

*** Charges strictly moderate.

THE Attention of Ladies is particularly

requested to the NORWICH COTTON COMPANY'S THREE and SIX SEWING COTTON, as being of the most beautiful and uniform texture yet produced; it is wound on reels, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The Six-cord is not only the very best cotton for sewing, but is especially adapted for knitting, netting, and crochet. To be had of all the most respectable Mercers, Drapers, Haberdashers, and Berlin Wool Repositories; and wholesale only of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. L. BARBER and CO., NORWICH; and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. Tripp, 35, Friday-street, Cheapside.

"And where the gardener Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school along the public way,
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapped
In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet capped."—Cowper.

CHILDREN'S and Invalids' Carriages.

Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; spinal and self-acting chairs, children's chaises, vis-à-vis waggons, phaetons, barouches, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on SALE or HIRE, at INGRAM'S Manufactory. N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

"OH! how very comfortable," exclaim all

who sit in the NEW MEDICAL EASY CHAIR; quite an essential to invalids! Prices, cushioned complete, 14s. to 40s., according to size or quality.—JOHN INGRAM and SONS, Manufacturing Upholsterers, 29, City-road, Finsbury.

RINGWORM.—Professor Cockburn will

challenge all England to produce a remedy for Ringworm equal to his specific Lotion, for a safe, speedy, and effectual cure. Price of the bottle, 4s., to be had of all respectable Chemists in the United Kingdom; and of Professor Cockburn, 9, Aldgate.

CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Dropsy, &c.—

Dr. T. G. MELHUISH, having for very many years been more particularly engaged in the treatment of all functional and structural diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, and Digestive Organs, publicly announces that he may be consulted by Patients suffering from the above diseases, either at their own homes, or at his house, 60, York-road, Lambeth.

N.B.—Persons residing in the country, by describing their symptoms minutely, and transmitting an order on the Lambeth post-office for half a guinea, will immediately receive a professional reply.

JACKSON'S unique Ladies' Riding and

HUNTING SCHOOLS, encompassing ten acres, with fences of every description—a novel covered school, surrounding a beautiful flower-garden, giving the benefit of free air, with shelter from the weather, forming a most salubrious ride for invalids at this season. The system is an improved one, and ladies have the peculiar advantage of being instructed by the daughters of Mr. Jackson. Capital boxes. Hunters kept in constant training during the frost.—Westbourne-park-road, Paddington.

NOVEL INVENTION.

LADIES' Riding Habits.—New style, regis-

tered, 6 and 7 Victoria, chap. 65.—W. FORD begs to call the attention of those Ladies who take equestrian exercise to his new style of Riding Habit, and much-improved method of attaching the body to the skirt, avoiding the old fashion and inconvenient way of uniting body and skirt together, or the use of a corset.

Made only by the Patentee, W. FORD, Habit-maker, 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

Directions enabling Ladies to take their own measure sent to any part of the country.

ORNAMENTS in Hair.—The beautifully

delicate art of making Ladies and Gentlemen's own Hair into various devices is executed by DEWDNEY with the most felicitous effect, and with a confidence evidently calculated to perpetuate patronage. Any lady or gentleman, desirous of preserving the Hair of a relative or friend, should consult Dewdney as to the most elegant and least expensive mode of having it made into brooches, guards, rings, devices for lockets, or justly celebrated spring serpent bracelets.

DEWDNEY (from Paris), Artist in Hair, 172, Fenchurch-street, three doors from Gracechurch-street.—Commands, per post, strictly attended to.

TO Ladies in possession of Bad Habits!!!

LADIES' LEFT-OFF WEARING APPAREL, in any quantity, large or small, PURCHASED FOR READY MONEY; also Gentlemen's left-off wearing apparel, regimentals, court, theatrical, and fancy dresses of any nation. The utmost value given in ready cash. Apply personally, or by letter, to Mr. PEARSON, 2, Lamb's Conduit-street, Foundling, established 20 years. Distance no object. Books taken on the same terms. Ladies, Officers, and Gentlemen from India will find this an excellent mode for disposing of their equipments. Parcels from the country will obtain an immediate remittance per post-office order.

ROWLAND'S Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice,

a White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable value for preserving and beautifying the Teeth, and strengthening the Gums. Its truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have obtained its selection by the Queen, the Court, and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand at once announces the favour in which it is universally held. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION:—To protect the public from fraud, the Government Stamp, with A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton-garden, engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

BE sure and ask for it!—Ladies who are

buying Bonnets, or having Bonnets renovated, should procure one of the "VENTILATING BONNET and CAP PRESERVERS." (Registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65.) Ladies! be sure and ask for this ingenious and useful novelty, as the system of the Drapery and Millinery Businesses precludes their (specially) introducing it to your notice. Retail Drapers and Milliners can procure it at the usual wholesale warehouses, and of the sole Manufacturer, 2, Beresford-terrace, Walworth, London, price 1s., or 1s. and one postage stamp. For fuller particulars, see former advertisements in THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

May also be had, the VENTILATING SILK DRESS and COAT PROTECTOR, price 3d. the set of four pieces, or 4d. by post.

This invention prevents the unsightly staining of the dress by perspiration under the arms, and supersedes the use of oil-silk, pronounced by the faculty an unhealthy expedient, at a much less cost.

NO BREWING UTENSILS REQUIRED.

THE Patent Concentrated Malt and Hop

Extract enables private individuals to make fine Home-brewed Ale, without employing any Brewing Utensils. It has only to be dissolved in hot water and fermented. Sold in jars at 1s., 1s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each, by the British National Malt Extract Company, 7, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; Petty, Wood, and Co., 12 and 13, King William-street; Wix and Sons, 22, Leadenhall-street; Batty and Co., 115, Finsbury-pavement; Decastro and Peach, 65, Piccadilly; Hockin and Co., 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square; and Oilmen and Grocers generally.

COOPER'S Patent Preserved Fruits,

hermetically closed, which secures them for years; they are in quarts, pints, and half-pints; plain, in jam, and in syrup. They are adapted for invalids, the nursery, and desserts; they consist of fruits generally preserved, and include oranges and mulberries. Sample hampers will be delivered at any part of London for ten shillings; extra size, fifteen shillings, including a plum-pudding of the best quality, subjected to the same process; with directions for the use of these fruits by steam, which has been much approved of for general family use, and are preferred to pastry.—On sale by JAMES COOPER, with the Patent Apparatus for preserving, No. 8, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, London. Particulars and testimonials will be forwarded by post, when requested.

THE Repugnance and Disgust which attend

Opening Medicines are not experienced by the use of simple water for the same purpose; nor is its operation succeeded by those injurious effects upon the stomach and bowels which result from the habitual use of all other evacuants. To resort to this natural physic, with ease and comfort, it must be applied with the APERTIVE VASE, to be procured of the Superintendent of Dr. Scott's Medical Repository, 369, Strand, the third house from Exeter-hall. Also SONTIFERS, which will magnify voices to whatever pitch a deaf person finds necessary. Descriptions sent free on receipt of two post-stamps.

HARRIS, Brothers', Indelible Marking Ink,

the best and cheapest ever sold.—It is perfectly black, will never wash out, and can be written with as freely as common ink. Each bottle is put up in an elegantly illuminated case, forming a handsome ornament, as well as a necessary appendage, to every family. Price 1s.

"This ink is easily applied, and improves in appearance after repeated washings."—See Lady's Newspaper, 6th Feb.

Invented by the manufacturers, 8, Budge-row, Watling-street; and sold by all Stationers, &c.

AMUSEMENT or Profit.—Instruction con-

tinues to be given by a Lady in a variety of highly interesting and valuable ARTS, which, as private accomplishments, may serve to pass in elegant employment many listless and weary hours, or (if desired) be made productive of considerable emolument as soon as acquired. As ocular demonstration proves in most cases more satisfactory than written descriptions, ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect specimens at 74, St. Martin's-lane, Trafalgar-square. E. A. T.—Terms, from 10s. to £2. 2s.

ELECTRO-Plate Superseded by R. and J.

SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER, possessing all the richness of silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness in wear, manufactured into every article for the table, as spoons, forks, cruet-frames, candlesticks, tea and coffee sets, &c., at one twelfth the price of silver. Their catalogue, containing upwards of 200 engravings, gratis, and post-free; on receipt of ten postage stamps, a sample spoon will be sent free.

R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-house. Established 1818.

WHEATCROFT'S Electro-Silver Plate

continues to stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and superior elegance. Sample of prices, best quality:—

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons or Forks, per half-dozen	15s. and 21s.	24s.	27s.
Dessert ditto ditto	12s. and 17s.	19s.	21s.
Tea ditto ditto	7s. 6d. and 9s.	10s. 6d.	12s.

Old plated goods of every description replated equal to new, at a very trifling cost. A list of prices free on application to W. Wheatcroft, 32, Poultry, near the Bank.

INVALUABLE in every Laundry.

—Numerous inquiries having been made for ROBINSON'S DRYING MACHINE, adapted to the use of Small Families, the Proprietor of the Patent begs to inform the public that this truly useful Machine is now constructed expressly for the purpose, at a very moderate cost. This invention entirely abolishes the very laborious and destructive custom of wringing. It has been adopted in numerous families and public establishments throughout the Kingdom.

Copies of testimonials and further particulars may be obtained on application to W. E. JENKINS, Sole Manufacturer, 27, Charles-street, Berners-street.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.**METAL Seal Envelopes.—Ladies who wish**

their correspondence to be kept altogether free from prying curiosity would do well to use BROWN'S Patent Metal Seal Envelopes, which are the only true detective ones, experience having proved it impossible in any way to open them, or extract their contents without destroying the envelope itself. These envelopes, which are made of the highly fashionable cream-laid paper, with gold, silver, and various coloured borders, present peculiar attractions to ladies, both from their beautiful and novel appearance, and also from the mode of closing them, as they entirely supersede the disagreeable necessity of wetting gum, wafers, &c., either with the tongue or water, and are closed by a slight blow or pressure.

May be obtained in every variety at the Depot, 6, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, where their own names, crests, &c., can be engraved to order.

FOOD.—Those who are unacquainted with

the highly-nutritious properties of HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD are recommended to read the following testimonial:—"I have carefully examined and repeatedly prescribed 'Hards' Farinaceous Food,' which is prepared from the most nutritious of the cereal grains; it combines both nitrogenised and non-nitrogenised alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable food for children and invalids. Johnn. Pereira, M.D., F.R.S., Assistant-Physician to the London Hospital, 47, Finsbury-square, July 1, 1843." See also Pereira's Treatise on Food and Diet, pages 309 and 473. Sold by all respectable druggists, in 1s. and 2s. packets; also tin cases, 7s. 6d. each; and, as a caution against fraudulent imitations, please to observe none are genuine unless signed "Jas. Hards," and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

MESSRS. LEA and PERRINS, Proprietors

of the WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, beg to submit the following Testimonials, as a guarantee to the public of the superior qualities of this Sauce, and also to caution the purchasers against worthless imitations, by observing their names are affixed to the metallic capsule which secures the cork of each bottle, to imitate which is fraud.

"Witley Court, Feb. 28, 1846.

"Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure and satisfaction in bearing testimony to the rare qualities of your celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, which has long been an accompaniment to the Royal table, and from its peculiar piquancy, combined with exquisite flavour, is now an established favourite. It is often inquired for by families of the highest rank, who have the honour of visiting the Royal residence.

"M. MALARET, Chef de Cuisine.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

"Conservative Club, Feb. 27, 1846.

"Gentlemen,—At the request of several members of this club I introduced your Worcestershire Sauce, and have great pleasure in saying that it has given universal satisfaction.—I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"SAMUEL HALLAM, Steward.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

"Fladong's Hotel, 144, Oxford-street, London, March, 1846.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good quality of your Worcestershire Sauce as applicable to all kinds of meat and made dishes, fish, game, &c., considering it to be, without exception, the best sauce in use.

"WILLIAM LOVEGROVE.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 6, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, and 68, Broad-street, Worcester; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauce.

IVORY Balance-handle Table Knives, 11s.

per dozen, warranted, with steel forks, 18s.; table spoons and forks of albatra plate that wears equal to silver, 16s. per dozen; desserts, 12s. Also the DOMESTIC MACHINE, upon the most improved principle (which no person should be without, as it has been the means of saving many lives), by which costiveness may be immediately removed without the aid of medicine, by a little warm water only. All kinds of trusses and bandages, razors, scissors, and every description of cutlery and surgeons' instruments, &c., at equally low prices, to be had of the manufacturer, EDWARD EINSLE, 46, St. Martin's-lane, London. Mrs. E. in attendance for ladies from 2 till 5.

SMITH'S Patent Adhesive Envelopes.—The

demand for these Envelopes is so great, and they are now so highly appreciated by Noblemen, Gentlemen, the Managers of Public Institutions, &c. &c., that several unprincipled persons are offering for sale a worthless imitation, and others are representing themselves to be "Agents for the sale of Smith's Patent Adhesive Envelopes," whereas J. Smith has no appointed Agents; to prevent imposition, therefore, the Public are respectfully requested to observe that every Envelope bears the inscription—"Smith's Patent Adhesive, 42, Rathbone-place, London;" all other are fraudulent imitations.

N.B.—For India communication these Envelopes are invaluable.

NOT Pair of Braces, but Brace. The Equi-

POLLENT TROUSER BRACE, Registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65.

Gentlemen who study to dress well must use this Brace, which, being mathematically constructed, suspends the Trousers equally—behind as well as before—gives a controlling power over the back of the side-seam and straps (during riding and walking) as well as the front of the leg. Buckles and slides are dispensed with, and it effectually suspends the drawers. Naval and Military Gentlemen's attention is called to this Brace.

Wholesale Agent, RICHARD HELLABY, 21, Gutter-lane; also, wholesale and retail of the Inventor, ROBERT METHAM, 2, Beresford-terrace, Walworth. Retail price, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 14s. each—add 8d. postage for carriage.

OU-KIEOU-MOU and Gin-Seng Plant.—

Important Chinese Discovery.—The above vegetable remedies cure radically in a short time, without confinement, Gout, Consumption, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Mental Derangement, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Spasms, Hysterics, Palpitation, Sleeplessness, Tic Douloureux, Lumbago, &c. By gently acting on the impure state of the blood, they impart to the features a healthy bloom, and remove eruptions, &c., from the face and other parts of the skin.

Apply, daily, from Eleven to Eight, or by letter, to Messrs. Lawrence, Surgeons, and sole Proprietors of the Cordial Balm of Gin-Seng and Ou-kieou-mou. Sold in bottles at 11s., 22s., 33s., and 45 cases, at 119, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and sent per post.—Established 1821.

ROWLANDS' Hair Wash.—This is a

Preparation from the choicest Oriental Herbs, of peculiarly mild and detersive properties. It pleasantly and effectually cleanses the Hair and Skin of the Head of scurf and every species of impurity, and imparts a delicate fragrance. It is particularly recommended to be used after bathing, as it will prevent the probability of catching cold in the head, and will render the hair dry in a few minutes. It entirely supersedes the necessity for using the fine comb, so injurious to the tender skin of the head; and from its beneficial effects on the health, together with the grateful and refreshing sensation it imparts, and being perfectly innocent in its nature, will prove an invaluable appendage to the Toilet, and the purposes of the Nursery. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

PEARS'S Transparent Soap.—This Soap

stands unrivalled as a discovery of the highest importance for its superior excellence in cleaning the skin, preserving it from the effects of the weather, sea-air, &c., and improving its appearance. It removes blemish from its surface, and, by due perseverance, never fails to render it delicately clear and beautiful. Sold at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per square. Likewise Gentlemen's Shaving Cakes, at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.

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Beard and Co.) have the pleasure to announce a further reduction in price, viz.—26s. per ton net, which is the very lowest for unmixed best coal, guaranteed large, and full weight.—Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

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Diamond Carcel Lamp is the best light in the world. The Carcel Lamp is used in all the palaces in Europe. It burns oil, but is free from all imperfections of ordinary oil lamps—burns from sunset till morning without attention. No cleaning required for years. Is so simple, it cannot be mismanaged. It never will be outdone. The Diamond Carcel Lamp is perfection in light. The public will have none other. Designs, the most chaste and elaborate, to suit every taste. Every person's lamp can be fitted with the diamond burner.—N.B. The pretended Carcel Lamp, only 9s. (but sold elsewhere at 14s. 6d.) What a delusion!

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CAUTION.—Attention to the No. 52 is necessary, in consequence of our name, "Harris and Son," appearing over the window of a shop a few doors off, but with which we have no connection.

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THE Seventy-first Number of "The Hygeist," for May, contains most important Observations on Dr. Cronin's Trial; also, Observations on Mr. Mackley's Attack on Holloway and Cockle, for fraudulently using the names of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Sir Thomas Wilde in their Testimonials, &c. &c.

Office, 368, Strand. Price, 1d.; or 2d. per post.

CORNS taken from the Feet without cutting or pain, by Mr. JAMESON, an experienced Chiropodist, some years resident in New Bond-street, where he continues to cure Corns and Bunions, also to regulate deformed toes. References given to several eminent medical gentlemen, who have been under his treatment. Fee, 5s., for the removal of all corns (one or more) from both feet. Mr. Jameson attends out from Eight till Twelve, and at home from Twelve till Seven.—33, New Bond-street, at the late Dr. James B. Thompson, founder of the British Hos-

pital at Damascus:—"I have witnessed, and in my own person experienced, the very safe and dexterous manner by which Mr. Jameson removes corns from the feet." JAMES B. THOMPSON, M.D. "9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall East, April 18, 1844."

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cessless. Remember, oils have been tried for many years without producing a new growth of hair, therefore they will produce a new growth, is an essential spirit.—This wonder of the age, being the only specific cure in triangular bottles, enclosed in a pamphlet full of genuine testimonials, at 4s., 7s., and 11s. each, Government stamp included. It can be had of all chemists, druggists, and perfumers. If through the Post-office, send money-orders to William Grimstone, Herbarist, Highgate, near London, the post 12s., tin case included. The pamphlet sold at a penny each; two postage stamps included postage. A wholesale district agents in the country can be appointed by the inventor, WILLIAM GRIMSTONE, in those towns where there is not already one appointed.

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This charming fluid has been found exceedingly efficacious as an application to the forehead and temples in all cases of headache, and is now prescribed by physicians of eminence, to alleviate these painful complaints.

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Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers are particularly requested, before entering any house in the Arcade, to observe the numbers "20 and 21," also the words "The Original Establishment" under the centre window.

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tion of the Chest are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed, in youth and ladies and gentlemen, by the occasional use of the Improved Elastic Chest Expander, which is light, simple, easily applied, either above or beneath the dress, and worn without any uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. To young persons, especially, it is highly beneficial, immediately producing an evident improvement in the figure, and tending greatly to prevent the incursion of pulmonary diseases; whilst to the invalid, and those much engaged in sedentary pursuits, such as reading or studying, working, drawing, or music, it is found to be invaluable, as it expands the chest, and affords a great support to the back. It is made in silk, and can be forwarded, per post, by Mr. Alfred Binyon, sole manufacturer and proprietor, No. 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars, with prices and mode of measurement, on receipt of a postage stamp.

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The system adopted will not interfere in any case with ordinary habits or pursuits, and may be made available to the most delicate, all extreme measures being carefully avoided. No consultation fee.

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Addison and Hodgson, 210, Regent-street, and (by order) of all Musicsellers.

LA POLKA and Valse in Three Lessons,

One Guinea.—Miss LEONORA GEARY continues to receive adult pupils, either privately or in class, at her residence, 42, Great Marlborough-street, for LESSONS on LA POLKA, Redowa, Cellarius, Valse à Deux Temps, and every other fashionable dance, either of which she teaches in three lessons for one guinea. A juvenile class for dancing, deportment, and exercises twice a week. An evening class for ladies and gentlemen, combining the professional attention of a private lesson with the agreeable recreation of a select evening party. Miss Leonora Geary continues to visit Richmond every Thursday, and she will be at the Castle Hotel, at half-past 11, on Thursday morning next, to receive ladies and gentlemen for private lessons, and to make arrangements for her different classes, which consist entirely and exclusively of the families of the nobility and gentry of Richmond and its vicinity. Address to Miss Leonora Geary's Academy, 42, Great Marlborough-street, London.

LADIES who intend to purchase Gold or

Silver WATCHES would find it greatly to their advantage by making their selection from the Stock of ANDREW BEATON, Watch Manufacturer, 255, Oxford-street, between North Audley-street and Park-street, where they will be able to purchase any article full fifteen per cent. under any other house; he being a maker for upwards of twenty years. Ladies and Gentlemen may, therefore, feel confident in selecting a genuine article.

N.B.—A variety of Ladies Gold Neck-chains and Guards of the best and newest design, and Wedding Rings made of lucky old guineas. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired, by his experienced workmen.

SILKS and Satins for the Million.—In con-

sequence of the eminent and old-established firm of Messrs. Moore, James, Tate, and Co., silk-manufacturers, Cheapside, retiring from business, STAGG and MANTLE have succeeded in purchasing a large portion of their stock, comprising those peculiar makes which for upwards of forty years have been so much appreciated for wear throughout the United Kingdom. S. and M. are now offering the above at a reduction which must ensure immediate sales. Also the remaining portion of rich check and brocaded silks at 1s. 9d., the demand for which has been unprecedented.—1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

N.B.—Country buyers will find this a rare opportunity for meeting with bargains.

GREAT Novelty in Ladies' Head-dresses.—

Ladies can have an entire Head-dress for £1 10s., a beautiful front for 5s. 6d., with a parting imitating the hair growing from the skin of the head; Ringlets and Curls on Combs, made in the most ingenious manner; bands, plaits, and pieces of long straight hair to assist the deficiency of the quantity required to give the appearance of a luxuriant growth, and every other kind, sort, or description of ornamental hair, at the celebrated establishment of F. BROWNE, 47, Fenchurch-street, whose arrangements with the merchants trading in hair in Holland, France, and Germany, enable him to supply the above at a much less price than any other establishment in the City of London.

Ladies are respectfully requested to be particularly cautious in noticing the address of Frederick Browne, 47, Fenchurch-street, London.

VISITES, Mantles, Cardinals, and Polkas

for the Million, in Silk, Satin, and Velvet.—All the most elegant and recherché designs in Satin Checked Ottoman, 16s. 9d.; rich Moiré, 21s.; also a splendid and unrivalled stock of Long and Square Shawls.—STAGG and MANTLE, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

N.B. The fact of the above firm and their predecessors having been established for upwards of fifty years is a sure guarantee to ladies in the country (who cannot visit London) that their orders will always have the best attention.

SILK Furnitures, Carpets, Wool, Damasks,

and CHINTZES.—SEWELL and CO. are now SHOWING all their new CARPETS, India Damasks, Lyons Brocade Satins, Spitalfields Silk Tabarets, with the whole of their new Swiss Curtains, and French and German Table-covers, in addition to several large lots of Patent Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Persian Rugs, Chintzes, and Damasks for Curtains.—Compton House, 44, 45, and 46, Old Compton-street, Soho; and 46 and 47, Frith-street, Soho-square.

THE Shetland and Scotch Warehouse,

112, Jermyn-street, St. James's.—The Proprietors, encouraged by the general sympathy for the distress throughout Shetland, have given large orders for SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c., of the finest work, which they are now offering at the lowest possible prices, in order to effect the greater sale. The great improvements that have been made in knitting since the introduction of these articles enable the Proprietors to offer some of the prettiest specimens ever produced in Black, White, and Colours, made after their own designs.—STANDEN and CO., 112, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

THE New Rich Satin Gimps.—The most

fashionable and elegant Ornament of Dress.—Ladies are particularly requested to observe the sumptuous effect of this MAGNIFICENT DRESS TRIMMING, and are respectfully cautioned against a paltry imitation sold under the same name and at the same price. All kinds of Fringes, Gimps, and Dress Trimmings manufactured on the shortest notice, and at the lowest remunerative profit. All the new patterns for the present season in Daisy, Curtain, and other Furniture Fringes, at very low prices. EVERYTHING FOR THE WORK-TABLE. Strict attention given to orders by post, and patterns sent if requested.—E. D. ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough (late Edgecomb).

AN elegant Drawn Bonnet, 18s.—Mrs.

BARNARD, Milliner and Court Dressmaker, 33, North Audley-street, begs to announce to those ladies who study elegance and economy, that she has now a variety of SATIN and GLACE DRAWN BONNETS, of the newest Parisian style and colour, ready for inspection, from 18s. to 25s. Also a great variety of Morning Caps, from 4s. 6d. to Evening ditto, 6s. 6d.—Country orders executed with economy and despatch.

BONNETS.—Straw and Millinery Bonnets,

French Flowers, Feathers, Caps, &c.—An extensive assortment of the above articles is ready for selection, comprising all the new Paris shapes, with the distinguishing characteristic of this house, viz., that of ensuring every bonnet a becoming and youthful appearance to the wearer. Paris chip bridal bonnets of superior fabric; Dunstable bonnets, at 2s. 6d.; Tuscan ditto, at 3s. 6d.; Leghorn ditto, at 12s. 6d.; boys' Leghorn hats, at 4s. 6d.; white sewn chip bonnets, at 8s. 6d.; Paris chip flats, at 12s. 6d.; willow shapes, at 2s. 9d. per dozen; youths' straw hats, at 1s. Plait of every description equally cheap. The trade supplied.—J. SIMMONS, 20, King William-street, London-bridge. None but good articles kept.

MOURNING.—The Cachmere Royal.—This

beautiful Fabric, manufactured from the purest material, of a soft and durable texture, especially adapted for mourning attire, is now superseding all other descriptions of cloth. R. W. Beckley being appointed Sole Agent for the City, it can only be procured at his warehouse. Price from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a yard.—Copy the address—R. W. BECKLEY, 37, LUDGATE-STREET, ST. PAUL'S, nearly opposite Everington's.

MOURNING, Court, Family, and Compli-

MENTARY.—The Proprietor of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE begs respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article, of the very best description, requisite for a complete outfit of mourning, may be had at his establishment at a moment's notice, the habitual attendance of the principal or his immediate assistants enabling them to suggest or supply everything necessary for the occasion, and suited to any grade or condition of the community. Widows' and family mourning is always kept made up, and a note descriptive of the mourning required will ensure its being sent forthwith, either in town or into the country, and on the most reasonable terms.—Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENT TO LADIES ONLY!!!

PARIS Wove Corsets.—G. Roberts, of 183,

OXFORD-STREET, disposed at all times to give every advantage arising from incidental circumstances to a numerous connection of Ladies, whose patronage he is honoured with, begs very respectfully to inform them, that the reduction in duty will enable him to sell the genuine PARIS-WOVE CORSETS, manufactured by Mons. T. Werley A. Bar Le Duc (for which he has been so long celebrated as the only importer in London), at the following very low prices, including the busks and alterations:—

Inches.	Price.	Inches.	Price.
18 to 19½	16s. 6d.	24½ to 25½	20s. 6d.
20 to 21	17s. 6d.	26 to 27	21s. 6d.
21½ to 22½	18s. 6d.	27½ to 28½	22s. 6d.
23 to 24	19s. 6d.	29 to 30	23s. 6d.

Ladies will observe that all extra charges are abolished, and the Stays much reduced.

Further Notice to Ladies of Nobility, Gentry, and the Public.—G. Roberts, impressed with a deep sense of gratitude for the very liberal support with which he has been favoured for the last ten years, returns his very sincere thanks to all his Patrons, and begs to announce, that, in consequence of the great increase of business south-west of the metropolis, he has found it expedient to open an Establishment (which will be conducted under the entire superintendence of Mrs. Roberts) in the populous and much-improved neighbourhood of Knightsbridge, for the exclusive sale of every description of Foreign and English Corsets for Ladies and Children, upon the same principle as at Oxford-street; and in future the address will be 183, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

VELASQUEZ.—Now Exhibiting at N

OLD BOND-STREET (late Stanley's Gallery) long-lost Portrait of CHARLES THE FIRST when Prince of WALES, painted by VELASQUEZ, in 1623, during Prince's stay at Madrid, when his marriage with the Infanta was proposed.—Open from eleven o'clock till dusk. Admission One Shilling.—21, Old Bond-street.

GOVERNESS Institution, for Schools

Families.—Mrs. KENNEDY, 67, Newman-street, ford-street, respectfully solicits the heads of the ab- inspect her LIST of ENGLISH and FOREIGN RESID- Daily, and Occasional GOVERNESSES, with good ences. Also Professors in every branch of science and plishment. School property transferred, and schools mended in England, France, and Germany.

FRENCH Language for Ladies.—M

F. LAMBERT, from Paris, and Professor of di- colleges in France and England, patronized by clergymen many persons of distinction, begs to announce to ladies serious of rapidly acquiring a thorough knowledge of F that he devotes his time to the tuition of this language vately and in CLASSES. His superior method can be substantiated by reference to his pupils. Classes EXCLUS- for ladies meet three times a week. Terms—one guinea quarter. Schools attended. Prospectuses may be ob- from F. L., 128, Strand.

JENNY LIND'S Portrait, drawn

KENNY MEADOWS, embellishes the PIANIST May, No. 80. The same number contains Jenny Lind song in England, "I come, I come, to the Land of the composed expressly for her, by her friend GUSTAVUS P (a Swede), and two other songs sung by Jenny Lind addition to these three songs and portrait, are given Pisco popular Songs, "The Standard Bearer," "The Rhine, "Home." Price for the whole 2s.; post free, 3s. 6d. Pianista-office, first floor, 67, Paternoster-row.

MR. BARRATT'S Coloured Miniatur

taken by his improved Photographic Process, at Regent-street, corner of Argyll-place, where parties may assured of obtaining the very best likenesses, both in this unerring art. Mr. B.'s lengthened practice, both in land and France, has enabled him to overcome all former objections to the Daguerreotype, and render them equ colour, complexion, and expression to the highly-fine painting on ivory. Licensed by the Patentee.

WRITING, Book-keeping, &c.—Person

any age, however bad their Writing, may, in EX- LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing of Penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or of Penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or vate correspondence. Arithmetic on a method requiring one-third the time usually requisite. Book-keeping as tised in the Government, Banking, and Merchants' Shorthand, &c. Apply to Mr. Smart, at the Institution New-street, Covent-garden.

"Under Mr. Smart, penmanship has been reduced science."—Polytechnic Journal.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Portraits at half pri

Coloured or Plain.—The Public are invited to inspect specimens of Photographic Art, with new improvements the Photographic Establishment, 183, Strand (between Clement's Church and Norfolk-street), at the Prints Portrait, including case, from 10s.; satisfactory ones guaranteed. Portraits by this new system can be finished in water-colours at a sitting of less than a minute, on Ivory, or Canvass; combining the truth of the Daguerreotype with the lifelike expression of nature. Hours from Ten till

FANCY FAIR, under the immediate

PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.
Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough.
The Right Hon. the Countess of March.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Tankerville.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Sheffield.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Hardwicke.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Clarendon.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Wilton.
The Right Hon. Viscountess Sydney.
The Right Hon. Viscountess Combermere.
The Right Hon. Viscountess Jocelyn.
The Right Hon. the Lady Feversham.
The Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope.
Lady Culling Eardley Smith.
The Hon. Miss Harley, &c. &c. &c.

Will be held at the House and Grounds of the Institution, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead-road, on the 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th days of May, 1847, a Bazaar for the Sale of Fancy Useful Articles, in aid of the erection of the New Building the

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

REMOVING FROM THE CITY-ROAD. This institution is open to children from all parts of kingdom, and of every religious denomination, between ages of seven and eleven years. They remain until they fourteen, when they are placed out as servants or apprentices. The charity was instituted in 1758, for twenty boys and girls, has now 139 children of both sexes, who are educated, clothed, and wholly maintained. The appeal for funds, and the proceeds of the sale, will go towards the expense of the now erecting, where 240 children will be provided for.

The Committee will be happy to receive the names of ladies as will undertake to assist in this important object when particulars shall be sent to them.

Contributions of Useful and Ornamental Work, Clothing the Poor, Paintings, Drawings, Music, Prints, Books, and graphs, Minerals, Shells, Flowers, Fruit, Botanical Specimens, or any other light articles of manufactured goods, with monetary aid, forwarded to Mr. JOSEPH SOUL, the Secretary, before the 1st of May, 1847, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Manufacturers are invited to send any new and useful articles of British Manufacture for exhibition, as such opportunities for display rarely occur. Their contributions to the bazaar will be thankfully received.

Offices of the Charity, 19, Gresham-street, near the Bank England.

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